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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, 26th February 1955.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Stock of rice and millets

* 978^a Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the stock of rice and millets held by the Government and their authorised agents at the time of decontrol in 1953;

(b) what was the book value of the whole stock as at the time of decontrol;

(c) how did the Government dispose of the stock and what amount was realised thereby; and

(d) what is the balance of stock as on 31st January 1955 and what is the value?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) There was a stock of 147,739 tons of rice and 1,006 tons of millets held by the Government and their authorised agents at the time of decontrol of rice in July 1954.

“(b) The book value of the rice stock was Rs. 7,48,58,554 (or Rs. 7.5 crores roundly) and the book value of millets was Rs. 4 lakhs (roundly).

“(c) The Government decided to surrender a quantity of 110,000 tons of rice to the Government of India keeping a quantity of 30,000 tons as reserve to meet any emergency. In view of the good seasonal conditions and free flow of rice into the open market, it was decided to dispose of the balance by sale in the open market by calling for tenders. The Government have recently decided to deliver a further quantity of about 8,900 tons to the Government of India.

The Government have actually handed over to the Government of India a quantity of 55,392 tons of rice till 31st January 1955 and disposed of by tender a quantity of 17,004 tons.

As regards millets, the entire quantity of 1,006 tons has been disposed of, out of which 736 tons were sold by tenders and the balance by private negotiations.

^a Postponed from the list of questions for 25th February 1955.

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Regarding the cost of the rice stocks delivered to the Government of India the question of the price to be charged is under correspondence with the Government of India.

A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs roundly has been realised by the sale of 17,004 tons of rice by tenders.

The Government have also realised a sum of Rs. 2.77 lakhs by the sale of 736 tons of millets. Information is not readily available regarding the sale-proceeds realised in respect of the balance quantity of 270 tons of millets.

“(d) There was a balance stock of 75,343 tons of rice as on 31st January 1955 which is valued at about Rs. 3.73 crores. There was no balance stock of millets.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மிச்சம் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த அரிசியை என்ன செய்வதாக உத்தேசம்? அது எங்கே வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் அது எத்தனை காலமாக ஸ்டாக்கில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“இப்பொழுது கைவசம் இருக்கும் அரிசி எவ்வளவு காலமாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது, எங்கெங்கே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது என்னிடம் விவரம் இல்லை. கைவசம் இருப்பதை என்ன செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்பதற்கு நான் முன்பே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கமே டீச்சத்திப் பதினாயிரம் டன் வரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேற்கொண்டு 89 ஆயிரம் டன்னும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றது விற்கப்படவில்லையென்று சொன்னேன்.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know how much of these stocks held by this Government was to the credit of the Central Government and how much to the credit of this Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I do not know exactly what information the hon. Member wants. I already said that out of the stock of about 140,000 tons, 110,000 tons of rice were sold to the Government of India. We kept a reserve of 30,000 tons of rice. Even out of that reserve stock, we had recently decided to deliver again 8,000 tons to the Government of India. We have been selling the balance by tenders.”

SRI P. S. RANGASAMY NAIDU:—“சர்க்காரால் அங்கேயிருக்கப் பட்டுள்ள ஹரிஜன மாணவ விடுதிகளுக்கும் இதர தர்மஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலம் நடத்தப்படும் விடுதிகளுக்கும் இந்த அரிசியை பாதி விலைக்குக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்ருமா?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“What has this question to do with the original question? If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer it, I have no objection.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“இந்தக் கேள்வியை கனம் ஹரிஜன இலாக்கா மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் ஒரு வேளை இதை நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடும்.”

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SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY :—“ Are the Government aware that the persons who purchased millets from the Government kept them underground and did not make them available to the poor people but afterwards sold them at an enormous profit? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no information about it, Sir. I have no doubt that there is no difficulty in people getting millets from the free market to-day.”

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—“ What is the loss expected in this deal and are the Government of India likely to bear any portion thereof? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have already stated that the question of fixing up the price of rice that is being taken over by the Government, is still under correspondence. But as regards one transaction about which a reference was made yesterday relating to the sale of rice from Malabar, the Government of India undertook to bear the entire loss.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Cannot this stock be negotiated to be sold at a profit to the Government of Ceylon which are reported to be negotiating with the Government of India for some quantity of foodgrains from India? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ If the hon. Member has any contact or influence with the Government of Ceylon, he could give me the information and I shall pass it on to the Government of India.”

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I know whether the stock of foodgrains held on 31st January 1955 includes the stock held by the P.C.C. Societies in Malabar or not? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் நேரடியாக விற்பனை அரிசியிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களால் சொல்ல முடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அகற்றும் நான் நேற்று பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் நேற்று வேறு ஒரு அவசர காரியமாக வெளியே போய் விட்டார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது. நேரிடையாக மலையாளத்தில் இருக்கும் அரிசியை மட்டும் விற்பனையில் சர்க்காருக்கு சுமார் 27 லட்சம் ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் வந்தது. ஆனால் அந்த நஷ்டத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்று நேற்றே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Is it not a fact that immediately after decontrol, some of the agencies like the P.C.C. Societies of Malabar requested the Government to sell the foodgrains at a certain reduced price which the Government refused and which was subsequently sold for a far less price and losses were incurred on account of that? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no information about it just now.”

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“ In releasing the balance of the foodgrains with the Government, will the Government take all possible measures to see that the fall in agricultural prices is not accelerated? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir, that will certainly be borne in mind.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கப் பட்ட அரிசி பூராவையும் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்களா? அல்லது இன்னமும் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குள்ளேயே இருக்கிறதா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அதற்கும்கூட நே க்குப் பதில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் நேந்று சட்டசபையில் இல்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுத்த ரிசியில் 57 டன் வரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். பாக்கிய ஜனவரி மாதத்திற்குள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுவார்கள்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ அவசரகாலத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் 30 ஆயிரம் டன் வரை அரிசியை ஸ்டாக்கில் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த அரிசி நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதா? இருக்கிறது என்றால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாள் வரை இருக்கும்? கெட்டுப் போவதற்குள் அதை எப்படி சர்க்கார் விநியோகிக்கப் போகிறார்கள்? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ இதற்குச் சற்று முன்புதான் பதில் சொன்னேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கவனிக்கவில்லை போலிருக்கிறது. இந்த முப்பதாயிரம் டன் அரிசியையும்கூட அரசாங்கம் விற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ The Hon. Minister referred to rupees 27 lakhs paid by the Central Government to make up the loss in the sale of foodgrains in Malabar. Does that cover the possible loss anticipated in the sale of rice by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ That relates only to the sale of 11,074 tons of rice from the stock of rice in Malabar.”

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Sir, I hope the Government will make necessary arrangements to replace stocks as soon as they become old.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government of India have taken over the stocks and it is for them to make necessary arrangements and they will certainly make adequate arrangements for that purpose.”

11-10 a.m. SRI C. KANDASAMY :—“ வாங்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அரிசி இந்த இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குள் மிக மோசமான நிலைமைக்குப் போயிருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே, ஸ்டாக் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் அரிசி என்ன நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது சொல்லமுடியுமா? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் நெருக்கடியான நிலைமை இருந்தபோது கிடைத்த அரிசியை எல்லோருக்கும் பகிர்ந்தாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரிசி வாங்கி ஸ்டாக் செய்யப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அது கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கலாம். அதைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கவலைப்படுவதில் பயனில்லை. இவ்விஷயத்தில் மத்திய சர்க்காரும் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரும் எந்த அளவுக்கு நஷ்டத்தைக் குறைக்கமுடியுமோ அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள்.”

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“ தனிப்பட்டவர்கள், தானியங்களை வெளி நாட்டுக்கு அனுப்புவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுக்கும்போது, ஏன் சென்னை சர்க்கார் அம்மாதிரி தானியங்களை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பக்கூடாது ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ தானியங்களை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய அனுமதிக்கும் விஷயம் மத்திய சர்க்காரினால் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விஷயத்தில் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் நேரடியாக ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ அரிசியை ஸ்டாக் செய்து வைத்து கெட்டுப்போயிருக்கும் விஷயத்தில் மொத்தமாக சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்படக்கூடும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள் ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ அரிசியை என்ன விலைக்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்ற விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் ஒரு முடிவு ஏற்படவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, அரிசி ஸ்டாக் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதனால் எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் யாருக்கு வரும் என்று நான் எப்படிச் சொல்லமுடியும் ? ”

Kadampazhipuram Junior Basic School

* 918 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to raise the Kadampazhipuram Junior Basic School in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar, to the senior grade; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The requests contained in the representation were examined in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction and it has been decided that the proposal should be deferred for the present.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, may I know whether it is consistent with the policy of the Government to promote basic education to refuse, at the same time, sanction when a private individual comes forward to run a basic school and, further, is it a fact that the District Educational Officer, Basic Education, recommended it while the District Educational Officer belonging to the regular line raised objections? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the objections raised by the various elementary schools and high schools

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located roundabout were taken into consideration and a decision was taken. Now, the present policy is to convert as many non-basic schools as possible into basic schools. In this connexion, this will also be considered."

*Reinstatement of Workers of the Rice and Oil Mills,
Perintalmanna*

* 919 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what action the Government have taken against the management of the Perintalmanna Rice and Oil Mills for not implementing the memorandum of settlement arrived at between the workers' representatives and the management on 13th September 1954 in the presence of the Labour Officer at Kozhikode?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is reported that the management of Perintalmanna Rice and Oil Mills, Perintalmanna, have implemented the memorandum of settlement."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government have received any representation from the workers' union that the management did not implement the memorandum of settlement, as a result of which the workers were forced to resort to Satyagraha before the factory and, if so, whether the Government have taken any action on it? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I may submit that the hon. Member need not be more zealous than the President of the Workers' Union himself who on 8th October 1954 wrote to the Labour Officer requesting him to drop the proceedings for breach of the settlement since the management had reinstated the workers in question."

' Q ' fever

* 920 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of ' Q ' fever have occurred in the Madras State in the year 1953-54;

(b) whether the Government have directed research on the viruses causing this fever and if so, with what result; and

(c) what, if any, are the control measures taken by the Government to check the spread of this disease?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) A few cases of ' Q ' fever are known to have occurred in the Nilgiris and the Coimbatore districts. Information regarding the exact number of cases is not available.

(b) The District Medical Officers have been asked to be on the look-out for ' Q ' fever and to send the sera of suspicious cases to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for serological test.

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“(c) The Health staff in the Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts have been asked to do propaganda on the use of boiled milk as the disease spreads through the consumption of the milk of infected cows, sheep and goats.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ Sir, may I know what is meant by ‘ Q ’ fever? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, ‘ Q ’ fever is characterized by fever, headache, muscular pain and lung affection.”

SRI P. CHELLATHURAI :—“ கால் உரை, மேல் உரை அணிபவர் களைத்தான் க்யூ என்று சொல்லப்படும் காய்ச்சல் அடிக்கடி பீடிக்கிறது என்பது உண்மைதானா? ”

“ Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that this ‘ Q ’ fever generally attacks those who wear pants and coats? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, it has nothing to do with the clothes one wears. I am given to understand that infection comes from cows, sheep, goats and bandicoots, who appear to be the natural reservoirs of organism called richetisia which is something between bacteria and viruses.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Sir, may I know to what extent this ‘ Q ’ fever is caused by queues near cinemas and bus stands? ”

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“ இந்தக் காய்ச்சலானது கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் அதிகமா, நகரப்பகுதிகளில் அதிகமா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லமுடியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, so far only a few cases have been reported in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Sir, may I know whether this peculiar ‘ Q ’ fever comes under the classification of endemic or epidemic fever? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, it is not a common disease and it is rarely fatal. Convalescence is also rapid.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, is it the first time that this fever makes its appearance in this State or was there any previous experience and if so, may I know whether any research work was conducted then? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, a survey was conducted by the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts in the year 1953 at the instance of the World Health Organization.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ தற்போது ‘ க்யூ ’ என்னும் காய்ச்சல் கிராமப் புறங்களில் பரவியிருக்கின்றதா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member wants to know whether this fever is prevalent in villages.”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, it may occur wherever there are infected domestic animals and the use of boiled milk is a good preventive.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Public Health was kind enough to say that this fever was prevalent in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts. May I know whether it is prevalent in other parts of the State also and as the people in the rural parts are not in the know of things about this peculiar disease, will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to educate the people on this ‘Q’ fever, its symptoms and the measures to cure it? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the Health Staff in the two districts where such cases have occurred, namely, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts, have been asked to do propaganda and to advise people to drink milk that has been boiled.”

Rebate on the sale of handloom cloth

* 921 Q.—**SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount allotted as rebate to buyers of handloom cloth:

(b) the total amount spent for rebates; and

(c) whether the rebate is allowed to the buyers from co-operative societies?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 33,10,000 for the payment of rebate to the purchasers of handloom cloth.

“ (b) A sum of Rs. 7,41,721 has been spent up to 31st October 1954.

“ (c) Rebate is allowed to buyers from Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Consumers' Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shops run by private dealers.”

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—“ தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளிடம் ஏராளமான துணிகள் விற்காமல் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளும் அதிகப்படியான ரிபேட் கொடுப்பதற்கு உதவியாக செஸ் நிதியிலிருந்து பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படுமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ இப்பொழுது ரூபாய்க்கு ஒன்றரையணு ரிபேட் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்றுதான் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கோருகிறார் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கலாம்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ மத்திய சர்க்கார் நமக்குக் கொடுத்த 33 ஆயிரம் ரூபாயில் 7 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்தான் செலவழிந்திருக்கிறது என்றால் போதிய அளவு கைத்தறித் துணி விற்பனை ஆகாமல் இருக்கிறது என்று அர்த்தம். கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக விற்கப்படும் கைத்தறித் துணிக்கு ரூபாய்க்கு ஒன்றரையணுதான் ரிபேட் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஒன்றரையணு

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என்பதை இரண்டாண்டு வரை உயர்த்தினால் கைத்தறித் துணி இன்னும் அதிகமான அளவுக்கு விற்பனை ஆகும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்வார்களா ?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ ‘ரிபேட்’ ஐக் கணக்கு வழக்கு இல்லாமல் உயர்த்துகம்காண்டே போவது சரியல்ல என்பது அரசாங்கத்தனுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, very few of the handloom weavers have come under co-operative societies which sell handloom cloth and a majority of them are still outside them. There are also hundreds of shops where handloom cloth is sold but the rebate is not given. The Hon. Minister said that the rebate is allowed in the case of fair price shops run by private dealers. Almost all shops are registered and I do not know what the Hon. Minister means by ‘fair price shops.’ Therefore, may I know what is the difficulty in the way of the Government allowing the rebate in the case of all shops which deal in handloom cloth? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, Government can extend this rebate facility to all private dealers. But, Government also have to look into the question of taking necessary steps to prevent abuses. Evidently the hon. Member refers to the peculiar conditions in Malabar district. Government will examine in what further way they can extend facilities for the sale of handloom cloth in the district of Malabar.”

11-20
a.m.

Arrears of increment due to teachers in Malabar

* 922 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many teachers, under the Harijan Welfare Department, Malabar, have been paid the arrears of increments due to them from 1947 onwards; and

(b) the number of teachers still to be paid the arrears of increment?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) None of the teachers has been paid increments from 1947. Necessary action has been taken to draw and disburse the increments expeditiously.

“ (b) 160 teachers.”

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ Sir, may I know the reason for not paying the increments since 1947 and may I know also the action taken by the Government to expedite the payment of increments to the teachers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The pay of these teachers was revised in 1947. When some arrear bills were sent to the Accountant-General for pre-audit, he said that the pay re-fixation statement of 1947 should be got approved by him before the arrear bills were passed. This was under

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correspondence between the Collector and the Accountant-General and the pay re-fixation statement could be got approved only in 1953. The increments were then sanctioned and some supplemental bills were prepared. This work could not be attended to more expeditiously as there was not adequate staff in the Collector's Office. Sufficient staff has now been sanctioned and almost all the teachers have been paid."

SRI O. KORAN :—" May I know whether it is a fact that an explanation has been called for from the Harijan Welfare School Teachers' Association for having sent a copy of their representation to the Collector of Malabar regarding this matter to a Member of this Assembly who forwarded it to the concerned Minister and if so for what reasons? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I do not know the contents of the representations sent to the Government. The Government have not received any representations at all."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த பிறகு ஏழு ஆண்டுகளாக சாதாரணமாக உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சம்பள உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. காரணம் கலெக்டர் ஆபீசில் போதிய சிப்பந்திகள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதான் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை உணர்ந்து அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக ஏழு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு சேரவேண்டிய பணத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஆவன செய்வார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" இது விஷயமாக அக்கவுண்டன்ட்-ஜெனரலுக்கும் கலெக்டருக்கும் கடிதப்போக்கு வரத்து இருந்துவருகிறது என்று முன்னமே சொன்னேன். Pay refixation அவ்வளவு சலபமல்ல. இதற்காக அதிகமான சிப்பந்திகளை அமர்த்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் சீக்கிரம் முடியும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, it is for a period of eight years that increments due to the teachers employed under the Harijan Welfare Department have not been paid and that too for technical reasons. May I know from the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport whether it is not a fact that since the stoppage of increments due to the teachers employed under the Harijan Welfare Department, so many kinds of increments were given to teachers working in other departments? May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is also a fact that extra staff has already been sanctioned in Hosur and also other sub-treasuries for facilitating early payment of salaries to teachers employed in other departments? May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport why the increments to these teachers alone were stopped for the last eight years? Is it because these teachers work under the Harijan Welfare Department and teach Harijan pupils? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There is no use of harping on the same subject. I have already explained in

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ They are Government servants. There is no discrimination. We do not treat them partially because they are employed in the district of Malabar. Therefore, I am not prepared to answer any further questions.”

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“ May I know whether the delay in the payment of arrears of increment to the teachers working under the Harijan Welfare Department is due to the indifference shown in this matter by the Harijan Welfare Officer in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ No, Sir. Malabar is a vast area and one officer has got to tour the entire district and he has not been provided with a jeep for that purpose. In addition to executive work, he has got also to see that his office is maintained properly. Some delay is naturally involved in the matter of sanctioning arrears of increment.”

Mathil-Eraman road

* 923 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage of the construction of the road from Mathil to Eraman in Payyanur firka, Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar; and

(b) when the construction of the road will be completed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The work of formation of the road from Mathil to Eramam has already been taken up under the National Extension Service Scheme at a cost of Rs. 3,350 and is in progress.

“ (b) The construction of the road is expected to be completed by the end of February 1955.”

Scholarships to students of backward classes

* 924 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for scholarships were received by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, from the students belonging to the backward communities in 1954;

(b) how many were granted;

(c) how many were rejected and the reasons for the rejection;

(d) the total amount paid to the students of backward communities; and

(e) the percentage of this amount to the total allotment made for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) 7,963 applications for fresh scholarships and 1,926 applications for renewal of scholarships were received.

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“(b) 2,407 fresh applicants and all those that applied for renewal were granted.

“(c) The remaining 5,556 applicants could not be granted for want of funds.

“(d) Rs. 8,46,041.

“(e) 99.5 per cent.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that only forty per cent of the applicants applying for scholarships belonging to the Backward Communities were granted scholarships by the Director of Harijan Welfare, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to see that the percentage of scholarships given to Backward Communities is increased a little bit without detriment to the interests of the students coming from Harijan Community? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Government have already sanctioned additional allotments to the Director of Harijan Welfare for the purpose of granting scholarships to all the applicants.” 11-30 a.m.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose of granting scholarships to Harijan students under the Harijan Welfare Scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I said only Rs. 8 lakhs have been granted. I do not think a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs have been sanctioned.”

SRI A. RATNAM :—“ ஏற்கெனவே 1954-55-ம் வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் பத்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்காக நாம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகவே சர்க்கார் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு? பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு எவ்வளவு? இன்னும் சுமார் 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களிடமிருந்து ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புக்காக வந்திருந்தும் பணம் இல்லை யென்பதால் அவனிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறதே, அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு உதவி செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I have said that the total amount paid to the students belonging to backward communities is Rs. 8,46,000. That is all. What further information the hon. Member wants I do not understand.”

SRI K. G. MUNISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Among these applicants who applied to the Director of Harijan Welfare, how many were college students and how many were High School students? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, to the High School students, the Director of Public Instruction grants

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the scholarships while to the college students and to students from the first class to first form, the Director of Harijan Welfare grants."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—"கல்லூரி விடுதியில் தங்கிப் படிக்கிற மாணவர்கள் ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கேட்டால் நான் ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புகள்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகத்தொகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வதால் நான்-ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுத்தவர்களுக்கு ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருவார்களா?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுப்பதற்காக இந்தப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. இருந்தாலும்கூட தனிப்பட்ட ஏழை மாணவர்கள் யாராவது இருந்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வேண்டுகோள் வந்தால் அதை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு பரிசீலித்து தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்."

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that very few scholarships are granted for Law College students and is it a fact, Sir, that the Government and not the Director of Harijan Welfare is granting them?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Probably his limit has been reached. It is the Director of Harijan Welfare who is granting these scholarships."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"May I know whether the Government take into account the large number of rejected applications of one year in earmarking increased allotment for the next year?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI P. G. MANICKAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர் ஜப்தாவிலுள்ள ஒரு சில ஜாதியார்கள் தங்களை ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஹரிஜன் பண்டிலிருந்து ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் பெற்று வருகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரியாக பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பார்களுக்கு ஹரிஜன் பண்டிலிருந்து உதவி செய்யாமலிருக்க அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி செய்யுமா?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"அப்படிக் கொடுக்கும் படியாக சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு எதுவும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. எங்காவது ஹரிஜன் பண்டிலிருந்து பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அது தவறாகும்."

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM:—"அம்மாதிரி பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பினர் என்ற பெயரில் எவ்வளவு விண்ணப்பதார்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கப் பட்டது? பின்பு அந்த வகுப்பாரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இல்லை என்று கண்டு பிடித்த பின் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுடைய ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் ரத்தாகியிருக்கிறது?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"I think, Sir, half a dozen cases have come to the notice of the Government and serious action has been taken and the parents have also been punished."

SRI V. MUTHU:—"விடுதிகளில் அரசாங்கம் மாணவர்களுக்கு ரெலிபென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதே விடுதியில் ஒரு

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சிலருக்கு ‘லம்பசம் கிராண்ட்’ கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஏன் இரண்டு விதமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்? ரெவயூடென்ஷியல் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பை லம்பசம் கிராண்டாக கொடுக்கக்கூடாதா?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ ‘லம்பசம்மாக’ கொடுப்பது யார் உபகாரம் செய்ய வரும்புகுருர்களோ அவர்களிடமிருந்து நன்கொடை வாங்கி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ How many applicants are for study in professional colleges, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know why scholarships to B.L. students are so limited and are they limited comparatively because other scholarships are given liberally? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ They have to be limited on account of the meagre resources at the disposal of Government.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ How many of the cases of request for scholarships of professional college students were rejected last year? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not remember the exact number, but I think it will be very small.”

Project Advisory Committee for Malabar

* 925 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) when the Project Advisory Committee for Malabar was constituted;

(b) how many meetings of the Committee were held up to November 1954;

(c) whether it is a fact that the meetings of the Committee were called for in February and August 1954;

(d) if so, whether the meetings took place or not; and

(e) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) The Project Advisory Committee was constituted in February 1953 and was reconstituted in September 1954.

“ (b) Two.

“ (c) Yes, Sir.

“ (d) The meetings did not take place.

“ (e) The first meeting could not be held as the then Collector of Malabar was under orders of transfer and the second meeting could not be held due to other items of urgent work.”

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Alleged beating of a person in Tellicherry Sub-Jail

* 926 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints have been made to Government about the alleged beating by the Tellicherry police of a person in the Tellicherry Sub-Jail sometime in September-October 1954;

(b) whether any judicial enquiry was made; and

(c) if so, the findings of the officer?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The Government have not received any complaint in the matter.

“(b) & (c) No judicial enquiry was held. But on receipt of a report from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cannanore, that an under-trial prisoner named Abdulla had complained that he was beaten by the constables on guard, the Executive First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry, conducted an inquiry under Police Standing Order 157. The enquiry has revealed that on the morning of 13th October 1954, the prisoner intentionally inflicted an injury upon his head by knocking it against the bars of his cell, with a view to put to trouble the Head Constable on duty with whom he had exchanged hot words earlier in the morning. On the evening of the same day, a scuffle seems to have ensued between the prisoner and two constables who were sent for escorting him to the hospital, when the former offered resistance. The prisoner sustained a few injuries during this scuffle. All these injuries were of a simple nature.”

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY:—“In the departmental enquiry, was any independent witness enquired to substantiate the reasons that are given for saying that the man sustained injuries by himself?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Yes, Sir. His co-prisoners were examined and it is only on that basis this finding has been given by the Magistrate.”

Fertilizer factory

* 927 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have made any suggestion to the Union Government in regard to the location of the fertilizer factory in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The Government have suggested to the Union Government Neyveli in South Arcot district as a suitable place for the location of a fertilizer factory.”

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B.C.G. Vaccination in Badagara.

* 928 Q.—SRI K. MOIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Special Health Officers for the B.C.G. vaccination for Badagara in Kurumbranad taluk; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) The B.C.G. vaccination in Badagara will be done, when its turn comes, by the Special staff appointed by Government in connection with the introduction of mass B.C.G. vaccination in the State.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Sir, what are the terms under which T.B. patients or suspected patients are treated? I am putting this question because I understand that patients have been treated and when they show signs of recovery they are asked to get medicine for themselves. Will the Government give them complete treatment or are patients entitled only to a limited number of injections?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“B.C.G. vaccination is given only as a preventive measure. After Tuberculin test has been carried out, it is not given to actual T.B. patients.”

Overbridge near Cannanore Railway Station

* 929 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the railway authorities have approached the Government with a request for a grant or subsidy for the construction of an overbridge on the Cannanore-Baliapatam road in place of the railway gate very near to the Cannanore Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their request?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras

* 930 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are giving any educational grant to the Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) The Institute has not been admitted to aid or grant under the

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Grant-in-Aid Code. The Government are however giving an annual recurring block grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute from 1953-54."

Retrenchment of Forest Guards

* 931 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many, if any, Forest Guards have been retrenched in 1954 from the Wynaad Division and why; and

(b) the total monthly salary paid to all these retrenched hands together?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Twenty-nine Forest Guards were ordered to be retrenched with effect from 1st December 1954 in the Wynaad Forest Division. The Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, considered that the staff sanctioned for the division was surplus to requirements. The orders of retrenchment have however been stayed and the matter is under consideration.

“(b) Rs. 1,266-8-0.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“What are the reasons for these Forest Guards being ordered to be retrenched?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The obvious reasons are that there was no need for as many as 29 Guards more.”

Alleged murder of the brother of one G. M. Kelappan

11-40
a.m.

* 932 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 5th November 1954, from one Chathoth Meethal Kelappan of Villiapalli, Badagara, North Malabar, regarding the manner of investigation into the alleged murder of his brother on 28th October 1954 at Ponneri village; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“Unfortunately even yesterday some of the Ministers were saying that the memorandum was addressed to the Members of the Assembly and that only a copy of it was sent to the Ministers. But I received only a copy of the memorandum addressed to the Chief Minister. In it, it is stated that the person is said to have committed suicide by hanging from a beam which is 4½ feet high from the floor whereas the

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height of the person is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This fact has been recorded even by the assessors. May I know whether any report has been received with regard to this? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have already said that we have not received any representation. I do not know any details about the case."

SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—" Now and then questions are put whether the Government have received such and such a memorandum and the Government reply that they have not received it. If a Member says that such a memorandum was sent, is such an assertion by a Member in order? "

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member only pointed out to the Government that he has received only a copy of the memorandum addressed to the Chief Minister."

Gruel centre for the workers of Aaron Mills

* 933 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation in November 1954, from the workers of Pappinisseri Aaron Mills and the local M.L.A. requesting the continuance of the gruel centre which has been discontinued recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Government have instructed the Collector of Malabar to reopen the gruel centre and to run it for one more month or till the Mill is reopened, whichever is earlier."

Retrenchment in the Civil Supplies Department

* 934 Q.—SRI P. JEEVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of employees retrenched from the Civil Supplies Department from May 1954;

(b) how many of them have been re-employed; and

(c) the proposals of the Government to absorb the rest?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Six hundred and forty-nine persons were discharged from service and three hundred and one persons were reverted to their parent departments from the Civil Supplies Department since May 1954 to the end of November 1954.

" (b) One hundred persons have so far been re-employed either in the Civil Supplies Department or in other departments of the Government.

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“(c) The Government of India have promised to take over the staff attached to the Civil Supplies godowns to the extent possible along with the transfer of the stocks. A fair portion of the staff is expected to be absorbed by the Government of India. As regards others, the Government have already given a number of concessions such as age concession, preferential treatment for allotment by Employment Exchange, etc., to facilitate their absorption in other departments.”

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ ஸ்விலில் ஸப்ளை இலாகாவிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளிகளைத் திரும்ப வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறபோது சில பரீட்சைகள் வைத்து, அதில் அவர்கள் தேறினால்தான் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவருகிறது. ஏற்கெனவே வேலையிலிருந்தவர்களை பரீட்சை இல்லாமல் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்குமா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ குறிப்பிட்ட உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய தகுதி ஒருவருக்கு இருக்கிறதா என்பதைக் கவனிக்காமல் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. அதற்காகத் தான் பரீட்சை முறை வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், பரீட்சைகளிலும் பல சலுகைகள் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று நான் முன்பே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions 935 and 936 relate to the same subject and they will be taken up together.”

Supply of iddli and sambar to patients

* 935 Q.—**SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that patients in the mufassal hospitals are being supplied iddlies and sambar for their breakfast instead of bread and butter; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Patients in the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Tanjore, Madurai and Salem are being supplied with iddlies and sambar.

“(b) It has been reported that patients relish iddlies and sambar better than bread.”

* 936 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to supply to the patients in the Government hospitals, iddli and sambar instead of bread and butter supplied at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, in the City hospitals and in the District Headquarters Hospitals.

“(b) It has been reported that patients relish iddlies and sambar better than bread.”

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SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நோயாளிகளுக்கு ரொட்டி கொடுக்கப்பட்டபோது அத்துடன் வெண்ணெய்யும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதைப்போலவே இட்லிக்கு நெய் சப்ளை செய்யப்படுமா? தினந்தோறும் இட்லிக்கு சாம்பாரை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படியில்லாமல் ஒரு நாள் சாம்பாரும் இன்னொரு நாள் சட்னியும் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ This iddli-sambar taste is spreading. It is very popular and has penetrated even to North India.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have received any report from the Civil Surgeon, Fort Cochin, stating that *puttu* will be better than iddli sambar for patients in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have no information about *puttu*. The Director of Medical Services has recommended that the supply of iddli sambar as a substitute for bread and butter may be extended to all District Headquarters Hospitals and to the City Hospitals where it has not yet been introduced. The Government have passed orders to bring this into operation from 1st April 1955.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ Will non-vegetarian diet like fowl kurma and fish curry be supplied to non-vegetarian patients? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Non-vegetarian diet is being supplied to non-vegetarians.”

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY :—“ Why and when was this change effected, especially when we know that under the Homoeopathic system of treatment, giving of iddlies and other preparations made out of grains and dhalls and preparations in which gingelly oil is used is positively harmful to the patients? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not know when the hon. Gentleman became an authority on dietary under the Homoeopathic system.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Is it a fact that the Government readily accepted the recommendation because it involved a net gain? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir; there is some saving in expenditure. Besides, people relish iddli and sambar better than bread.”

‘ Malayan method ’ of fishing

* 937 Q.—**SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 15th July 1954, from P. K. Ali, Kannadi Paramba, North

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Malabar, a Malaya-returned fish expert, requesting for permission for experimental fishing in a portion of the rivulets of the Baliapatam river as per the "Malayan method" of fishing; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The Director of Industries and Commerce to whom the petition was forwarded for suitable action has reported that the request of the petitioner cannot be granted as it is detrimental to the interests of stakenet fishermen in Malabar district."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" There are rivulets in the Malabar district other than the rivulets of the Baliapatam river. As the adoption of the Malayan method of fishing in them will be more profitable and as more fish can be hauled even when there are high tides, will the Government be pleased to reconsider and see how far it can be adopted without affecting the interests of stakenet fishermen? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question."

Policy of Prohibition

* 938 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have received any communication from the Government of India calling for their views on the policy of Prohibition; and

(b) if so, the reply sent by this Government?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Have not the Central Government appointed a committee to go into the question of Prohibition? If I remember right, that Central Government Committee sat in this State also. Did not this Government receive any request to communicate their opinion to that committee or to the Central Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Recently the Planning Commission appointed a committee to study the subject in all its aspects. There was some discussion with the members of that committee, but it was only an informal discussion. No communication as such was received from the Government of India."

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Dams across Gomuki and Manimuthar

* 939-A Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared to construct a dam across each of the rivers of Gomuki and Manimuthar in Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have prepared the estimates for the same?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The estimates are under preparation by the Public Works Department.”

* 940 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“This question will be taken up on Monday, the 28th February.”

Tile and Clay Works, Mampuram

* 941 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Labour Officer, Kozhikode, in his letter, dated 18th December 1953, has written to the Secretary, Mampuram Tile and Clay Works Labour Union, Mampuram, South Malabar, that the money due to the workers of the factory according to the award given by the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, published in *Fort St. George Gazette* on 18th December 1951, cannot be paid at present, as the closure of the factory was due to financial reasons?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“No, Sir. In his letter, dated 18th December 1953, the Labour Officer informed the Secretary of the Union that the amount applied for by the workers, who were not covered by the award, could not be recovered as the factory was closed for financial reasons.”

Non-issue of licences to jaggery tappers

* 942 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum, dated 4th November 1954, through the Collector of Malabar alleging non-issue of licences to jaggery tappers of Kollengode by the Senior Inspector of Jaggery Co-operative Societies; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

[26th February 1955]

Well for the use of Harijans at Pulooppi desam

* 943 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a well to supply drinking water to Harijans has been ordered to be dug at Pulooppi in Kannadiparamba village, Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar;

(b) if so, (i) the estimated cost of the well; (ii) the date when tenders were called for; (iii) the number of tenders received and the name of the contractor whose tender was accepted; and

(c) at what stage the work stands at present?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The construction of a well in R.S. No. 59/16 of Pulooppi desom in Kannadiparamba amsam of Chirakkal taluk for the use of the public in general was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue.

“(b) (i) Rs. 8,650.

(ii) 29th June 1953.

(iii) Two. The tender of one Sri Kokkunnon Raman Nambiar was accepted.

“(c) The Collector of Malabar reports that the work has already been started and that the well has been dug up to a depth of thirty feet.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“It is said that one tenderer was Sri Kokkunnon Raman Nambiar. Who was the other tenderer?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sri K. V. Kannan, Contractor, Public Works Department, Kuthuparamba.”

Press Commission

11-50
a.m.

* 944 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have received a copy of the report of the Press Commission;

(b) whether they were asked for their views; and

(c) if so, the views expressed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Part I of the Report of the Press Commission has been received.

“(b) The views of the State Government on certain specific recommendations of the Press Commission were called for. These have been communicated to the Government of India.

“(c) The recommendations of the Commission are now under the active consideration of the Government of India. It will not be appropriate to give out, at this stage, the views of the State Government.”

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Irrigation Conservancy Subordinates' Association, Tanjore

* 945 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR (on behalf of Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representations have been received from the Irrigation Conservancy Subordinates' Association, Tanjore, for the revision of their pay and allowances and for the improvement of their conditions of service; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Yes, the matter is under consideration.”

Demolition of unauthorized buildings

* 946 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any notification has been issued by the Government cancelling the right of appeal against the orders of Municipal Commissioners regarding the demolition of unauthorized buildings, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

Madras students in the Engineering College, Anantapur

* 947 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications have been received for the renewal of residential scholarships from Madras State students studying in the Engineering College at Anantapur; and

(b) if so, the number and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) Seven applications for renewal of scholarships were received and all of them were granted.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Have the students of the Anantapur Engineering College requested that they should be allowed to continue in the same institution and that the degree must be given only by the Madras University and not the Andhra University? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The main question pertains to the grant of scholarships. The supplementary question put must be addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Education.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have received any applications from students belonging to the Madras State at Anantapur for their transfer to the Engineering College in Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Notice.”

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SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ In view of the fact that we are granting scholarships from the funds of the Madras State, will the Hon. Minister recommend to the concerned Minister to see that the Madras University degree is conferred on the students of the Anantapur Engineering College? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ As I have already said, the supplementary question does not arise out of the main question.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Now that the Hon. the Law Minister has come, may I ask him whether the students of the Anantapur Engineering College have requested this Government either to permit them to come back to the Engineering College in Madras or to enable them to get their degree only from the Madras University and not the Andhra University? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ How are the Government of Madras responsible for the expenditure on the study of boys from Madras State, which is a primary responsibility of the Andhra Government? Is it a fact that the Andhra Government have provided one year's scholarship on condition that that scholarship will be withdrawn if and when the Government of Madras refuse to make good the expenditure? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ This is only a reciprocal arrangement.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கும் ஆந்திர மாணவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கும் சென்னை மாணவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் பணம் நிறுத்தப்படும் என்று சுற்றறிக்கை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியிருந்தால் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்து மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பை நேரடியாக கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்வருவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்பை நேரடியாக கொடுக்கமுடியாது. பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் மூலமாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்படும்.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதனால், அதைப்பற்றி விரிவாக பேசுவதற்கு அரை மணி நேர விவாதம் அனுமதிப்பார்களா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ ஒதுக்கலாம் ; ஆனால் நேரம் இல்லை.”

SRI P. CHELLATHURAI :—“ இங்குள்ள மாணவர்களுக்கு என்ஜினீயரிங் காலேஜில் இடம் பெறமுடியாத காரணத்தினால், ஆந்திரா ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள என்ஜினீயரிங் காலேஜில் இந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ தனி கேள்வி போட்டால் அதற்கு பதில் அளிக்கப்படும்.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over. The Hon. the Finance Minister will now present the Budget for the year 1955-56."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, copies of the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister are supplied in English and in Tamil. We were expecting that copies would be supplied in Malayalam and Kannada also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" After the Budget is presented, this question can be raised."

SRI G. GOVINDAN :—" தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதிகமாய் இருப்பதனால், பட்ஜெட் பரசங்கம் தமிழில் மட்டும் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது உண்மை அல்லவா ? "

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam delivered the Budget speech.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1955-56.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, Five-Year Plan.
the Budget for 1955-56 which I am now presenting 12 noon.
to the State Legislature, covers the final year of the current Five-Year Plan. When this Plan was formulated early in 1951, ours formed a composite State with Andhra. After the partition of the State in 1953, the Plan was broken up into its components and the portion for the present Madras State was shaped with some adjustments and additions, to form the new Madras Plan. It envisages an outlay of Rs. 86.43 crores on schemes financed by the State Government and Rs. 6.41 crores on schemes like Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development works, financed largely by the Central Government, making a total outlay of Rs. 92.84 crores. During the first three years, that is up to the 31st March 1954 we had spent on schemes in the State sphere, Rs. 43.27 crores or about 50 per cent. The slow progress of the Plan in the early years, was due to the heavy strain on our resources, following adverse seasons necessitating large outlays on relief measures. The expenditure during the current year, i.e., the fourth year of the Plan, is expected to be Rs. 18.16 crores and this leaves a balance of Rs. 25.00 crores to be expended in the budget year. The actual outlay proposed in the budget is Rs. 25.83 crores. which means that we are implementing the Plan for the State in full. The Centrally sponsored schemes

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of Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development works, were initiated only after we were half-way through the Plan. Of the sum of Rs. 6.41 crores proposed under these heads, only Rs. 56 lakhs were spent up to 31st March 1954. The proposed measures have since gained considerable momentum and an outlay of Rs. 282 lakhs is anticipated in the current year and Rs. 347 lakhs in the next year. If these anticipations come true, this part of the Plan will also be fully implemented. A broad break-up of the outlay according to the different departments is given in Appendix IV to the copy of this Speech. Even though the planned outlay is being expended in full, there are some unavoidable short-falls under certain heads. For example, there is a deficiency of Rs. 50 lakhs under Forests which is due to the fact that certain schemes of afforestation and soil conservation, included in the Plan at a late stage, are still under correspondence with the Government of India on the question of Central assistance. Deviations of this minor nature from the Plan must be expected when the outlay over a period of five years, had to be estimated in advance. They will be made good in the next Plan.

What
planned
outlay
means.

“ 2. In order to appreciate the significance of the Plan, it is necessary to note the precise distinction between expenditure covered by the Plan and expenditure outside the Plan. A scheme is treated as part of the Plan only if it is intended to provide a new amenity to the people. The large appropriations on departments of Government such as Revenue, Courts, Prisons, Police, etc., are outside the Plan, even though these departments are all very essential for security and good administration. Even the expenditure incurred all these years on social services like Education, Public Health, Co-operation, Labour, etc., will not be reckoned within the Plan, because they do not confer new benefits on the people. But the cost of a new school, new road, new agricultural farm, extension to an old hospital or an irrigation system, will all form part of the Plan. The maintenance of the General Hospital or the Presidency College will come outside the Plan, because these institutions have been there when the Plan was framed, but the new Medical College at Madurai will form part of the Plan. All new irrigation and electricity works whether big or

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small and all permanent improvements to the existing irrigation works are within the Plan. The test to be applied is whether the outlay is on a new service and if so whether it confers a fresh benefit on the people. The amount provided for education in the Budget is Rs. 10.20 lakhs, but only Rs. 131 lakhs on schemes newly introduced form part of the Plan. Hon'ble Members may therefore note that the provision in the Budget of Rs. 29.30 crores for the Plan, represents the progress we are making in the year on Development and Welfare services.

“ 3. It is indeed true that all this outlay does not make an adequate impression on the economy of the State. The poverty of ages sticks hard and cannot be shed without further sustained effort over a period of years. The framers of the Plan had no illusions about the results that could be achieved in the first Plan period. Their broad objectives were to stem the tide of inflation which at the time seemed to overwhelm our credit structure, to cover the food deficit which was eating up foreign exchange at an alarming pace and to correct the deficiencies in our Industrial and Transport organizations so that a more ambitious Plan could be based on the economy so prepared. Inflation has not only been arrested but we are even thinking whether something should be done to arrest the present downward trend of agricultural prices. For the first time in recent years we have permitted the export of foodgrains. Industrial production has increased appreciably and transport system has been geared up to meet all the present demands on it. The targets set in the Plan were perhaps modest but nobody can deny that we have had a fair measure of success on them. What is of even greater significance is the fact that people living in remote villages have understood in a general way, the necessity for planning. For a country modelled on the democratic pattern, this a vital achievement, because planning in an under-developed economy involves immediate sacrifice and this is accepted best when people realise that it is for their own good in the long run. We should not therefore despair over the present slow pace of our development, but may take solace in the thought that we have prepared the ground for the faster development envisaged in the second Plan, to which I shall refer after covering the budget proposals.

Objectives
of the plan.

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Irrigation.

“ 4. Our Irrigation programme is making rapid progress. The Bhavani Project has been completed and practically the whole ayacut of 2 lakhs of acres will be irrigated during this year. The Malampuzha, the Manimuthar and Mettur canals projects will be almost completed in the course of the year. Work has commenced on all the four new projects, the Amaravathi, the Vaigai, the Sathanur and the Krishnagiri and they will be completed early in the next Plan period. Full provision is being made in the Budget for all these works according to the needs anticipated by Engineers. The allotments for minor irrigation works and the renovation of tanks are being stepped up from about Rs. 75 lakhs in the current year to about Rs. 125 lakhs in the Budget year. The benefit of these small works will be spread over all the districts. The total provision for irrigation including tank improvement schemes, is Rs. 746 lakhs and additional provision will be made during the course of the year to the extent found necessary. But it has to be kept in mind that our ground water resources are limited and it is therefore necessary to exploit the sub-soil water to the greatest extent possible. The Government therefore propose to take up an extensive programme of providing filter-point well and tube-wells for irrigation purposes. We may spend about Rs. 100 lakhs in the Budget year on these schemes.

Electricity.

“ 5. We are making equally good progress on electricity schemes, more particularly on rural electrification. About 2,200 villages have been electrified and 25,000 pump-sets connected up to the beginning of this year. Another 300 villages may expect to receive the benefit during the current year taking the total to about 2,500. The allotment for rural electrification in the budget is Rs. 764 lakhs which is double the provision in the current year and with this outlay we may hope to reach another 600 villages in the budget year. At the present rate of expansion, the target of 1,000 villages per year set for the second Plan, may be reached soon and we may hope to cover a fair portion of the country-side with our electric grid in the second Plan period. In the meanwhile, work has commenced on the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme and the extensions to the Madras Thermal Plant are being expedited. The

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total budget provision on electricity is Rs. 11,40 lakhs which sum is by far the largest for any year after the department was organized.

“ 6. The investigation of the Lignite deposits of Neyveli is now taking a very satisfactory turn. The pilot project launched at a cost of about Rs. 80 lakhs, is nearing completion and has furnished enough data to take the venture outside the regions of speculation. A British firm of experts has already prepared a scheme report for the commercial exploitation of the mineral. On studying this report, the Government of India have decided to come into the picture in a large way and have set up a High Power Committee with three representatives of this Government to direct further operations. They have relieved us of the financial responsibility on investigations after the 1st January of this year. The scheme report envisages the generation of large blocks of power, an ammonium sulphate factory with capacity adequate to the needs of South India and a plant for the conversion of lignite into briquettes for use in boilers and as domestic fuel. Several subsidiary industries, such as paints, varnishes, porcelain and even motor spirit are possible as the project progresses. The estimated cost of the project now under consideration, is about Rs. 60 crores, the whole of which will be found by the Centre. Our power grid will be fully protected against the vagaries of the monsoons and strengthened to meet the growing demands of rural electrification. Besides the indirect benefits of large scale industrial development, the State Government will also be getting a one-fourth share in the net profits of the enterprise in lieu of royalty for the mineral. We may hope that this large industrial venture would have been initiated before the end of the Budget year.

Lignite.

“ 7. We have been able to make some headway on Rural Water-supply recently. The provision in the current year for this villagers' amenity is Rs. 40 lakhs from State funds and Rs. 30 lakhs from the Centre under the Local Development Programme. A contribution ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent is expected from the beneficiaries, which means that over Rs. one crore worth of works can be done in the year. Composite schemes for groups of contiguous villages with overhead tank and pipe system are also being worked out. A special staff of Public Health

Rural water-supply.

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Engineers has been organised to assist Collectors in the execution of this programme. The Board of Revenue is now aiming at an annual target of 3,500 wells and about 50 composite schemes to cover about 4,000 villages. With the experience gained during this year, greater progress can be expected in the Budget year and adequate provision is being made for this purpose. We are now having about 15,000 public-owned drinking water wells in the State and at the present pace, we may hope to cover all villages and major hamlets with at least one well each during the second Plan period. Another programme under preparation, is to provide the Delta villages which are most affected by cholera, with composite schemes of protected water-supply. A Central grant of about Rs. 60 lakhs has been promised and we have to find an equal sum as contribution by villagers or out of State funds. A good deal of work on this programme is expected to be done in the Budget year and about 500 villages along the Cauvery, the Vaigai and the Tambraparni may be benefited.

Urban
Water-
supply.

“ 8. In the matter of Urban water-supply, and drainage schemes, we have not been able to do much in the past for lack of resources. The Government of India have recently agreed to give us a loan of about Rs. 250 lakhs to be utilised before the end of the Budget year and the necessary Public Health organization is being built up. The Madras City Corporation will be given a loan of about Rs. 60 lakhs for setting up rapid mechanical filters and for improvements to the existing distribution system. The Corporation has commenced the works and hopes to spend the amount before the end of the Budget year. Comprehensive water-supply schemes are being taken up for the municipalities of Mangalore, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Melapalayam, Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai, Gobichettipalayam, Cuddalore, Dindigul and Kumbakonam. With the trained staff and equipment built up on the programme, we may hope to cover all our major municipalities during the second Plan, provided the necessary measure of co-operation is forthcoming from municipal authorities. These expensive works are exclusively for the benefit of urban dwellers and it is only fair that the rate-payers of these towns should shoulder a fair share of the burden, and should not expect much assistance from the general tax payer.

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“ 9. The Community Development projects and the National Extension Services are making steady progress after the initial teething troubles. The more intensive form of Development envisaged under the Community Projects, is now in operation in 21 blocks, each block covering about 100 revenue villages. The National Extension Services have been extended over another 48 blocks, making in all 69 blocks. We have thus reached the target of covering one-fourth of the rural areas during the present Plan period. The budget provides for taking up 36 new blocks under National Extension Services and for converting 14 of the existing National Extension Services blocks into Community Development blocks. Arrangements for training the required field personnel are being accelerated, so that the entire State may have the benefit of these ameliorative measures early in the second Plan period. It is heartening to note that villagers' contribution in cash and kind, which was slow to come in at the initial stages, has now become substantial and amounts in terms of money to about Rs. 32 lakhs during this year. An outlay of Rs. 1.91 lakhs is provided for these services in the current year and Rs. 256 lakhs in the Budget year.

National
Extension
Services.

“ 10. Local Development Works are becoming increasingly popular. Hon'ble Members are aware that these are small works undertaken by the villagers for their benefit with a half-grant from the Centre. The scheme is restricted to areas which do not have the benefit of intensive development under the National Extension Services or the Community Development programme. It was not possible to do much on these works last year, but the unspent provision of Rs. 20 lakhs of last year and the sum of Rs. 29 lakhs available for the current year are all expected to be utilised before the end of the year. Special engineering subdivisions have been sanctioned one for each district, to assist villagers on these works. The Government have recently liberalised the rules for the sanction of these works. Villagers may now start works costing less than Rs. 3,000 each, without detailed estimate and prior scrutiny. This is a field where Hon'ble Members can render valuable assistance by popularising the scheme in the villages of their respective constituencies. With the funds available under this head, many more villages can take advantage of the scheme.

Local
Development
Works.

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“ The Social Welfare Board, a Central organization for the uplift of women and children under the Chairmanship of Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh, is starting various ameliorative measures in different centres in the country. Seventeen such Centres are being set up in this State and each centre will be given a grant of Rs. 25,000 by the Central Welfare Board. The State Government and the villagers have to find an equal sum and this Government have agreed to assist this scheme with grants to the extent of Rupees 12,500 per centre, on the certificate of the District Collector that the centres in his district are doing useful work. Provision has been made in the budget for this purpose. I hope this measure will be of real assistance to the women and children of these centres and also lend some colour to the dull routine of their existence.

Road Deve-
lopment.

“ 11. We have been able to accelerate our road works very considerably during the year. The Government of India have agreed to give us grants amounting to about Rs. 138 lakhs on a number of road works of inter-State importance and intended to open up backward tracts. Twenty works are being taken up under this programme and substantial progress may be expected during the Budget year. Works have commenced on the West Coast Road which is being upgraded with bridges, culverts and black-top to provide an all-weather Highway from Bombay to Cape Comorin, at a cost of about Rs. 282 lakhs for the stretches in this State. This Government had undertaken to meet half the cost of these works from the State's share of the Central Road Fund. The Government of India have since agreed to meet the full cost of these works from the 1st April 1955 and this would release for use elsewhere, our share of the Central Road Fund. The Government have now decided to use Rs. 30 lakhs out of the sum so released, for giving black-top to stretches of State Highways bearing heavy bus traffic. The total provision in the budget for capital improvements to our road system under National Highways, State Highways and Major district roads, is about Rs. 172 lakhs and we may hope to improve on this outlay in the coming years.

Grants to
Local
Bodies.

“ 12. We have not been able so far to take up in a large way, improvements to rural communications.

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Something is now being done under Local Development works and National Extension Services, but the effort is not adequate. The real problem is one of maintenance which falls heavily on District Boards and Panchayats, which are unable to meet the cost. Local Bodies are becoming so much dependent on grants from the Government as to sap local initiative. The need for augmenting their resources is pressing, but it may take time to find the ways and means of doing this on a long-term basis. Meanwhile, we must make a beginning somewhere. The Government have considered this matter carefully and have decided to augment the resources of Local Bodies by an additional levy on land which may bring in about Rs. 75 lakhs a year and to make an outright grant of this sum to Local Bodies. I shall deal with the details of this measure under the proposals for additional taxation. The amount of Rs. 75 lakhs will be distributed between the different districts other than Madras and about Rs. 25 lakhs will be earmarked exclusively for Panchayats. This grant will not be reserved for road works alone but the Government hope that with this improvement in their resources, Local Bodies will be able to do greater justice to rural communications. The normal provision of about Rs. 17 lakhs for grants to Local Bodies for new road works, is being made separately. Hon'ble Members are already aware that a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made to the Madras Corporation for roads in the current year and this is being continued in the Budget year.

“ 13. The advance made on education this year, **Education.** has also been appreciable. Taking advantage of the assistance offered by the Government of India, we recently opened 2,800 new elementary schools in school-less centres and strengthened the existing schools with 200 additional teachers. The opening of a further batch of 1,500 schools and the strengthening of the existing schools by another 1,000 teachers are being authorised presently and with this addition, which may be spread over the current year and the next, we shall have covered all villages with a population of 500 and above with at least one school. Elementary education should now be within the reach of children of most areas in the State because there will be a school within two or three miles of practically every hamlet. It may be desirable to pause at

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this stage and consolidate the new schools with the necessary buildings and equipment before spreading further into the more remote hamlets. Meanwhile, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar is examining the present system of elementary education in all its aspects and we may await with interest the recommendations of this Committee. The Secondary Education Commission's report is now under the careful consideration of the Government. Some of the points raised in this report have turned controversial and we must allow enough time for public opinion to express itself. Meanwhile we are accelerating the conversion of existing schools to multi-purpose ones, with improvements to libraries and facilities for craft training. We may hope to spend about Rs. 50 lakhs on these schemes in the Budget year, making use of the assistance offered by the Government of India. With a view to foster a better sense of discipline amongst the youth, we propose to expand the National Cadet Corps and provision is being made for training another 100 troops in schools in the Budget year, at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs.

“Hon'ble Members are aware that Harijans are exempt from school fees and Backward communities are eligible for half-fee concessions. Even though our Constitution envisages free education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14, students of other communities have generally to pay full fees irrespective of the means of their parents. The Government have considered this matter carefully and have decided to exempt all poor children without any distinction of caste, creed or community, from the payment of school fees (Applause) up to the middle school stage, i.e., up to Form III inclusive, with effect from the next school year. A student will be considered poor for the purpose of this exemption, if his parent or guardian derives an annual income of less than Rs. 1,200 per annum. The managements of schools will be compensated for the loss of fee income. Even though elementary education is generally free, the managements of some aided elementary schools are charging school fees. The managements of these schools will also be suitably compensated. These measures are expected to cost about Rs. 50 lakhs and provision has been made in the budget for this purpose.

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“ 14. Before I pass on to the Budget Estimates, I shall briefly review the revised estimates for the current year. When the Budget was presented last March, we anticipated a revenue of Rs. 45,00 lakhs, after taking credit for Rs. 40 lakhs as the proceeds of additional taxation and an expenditure of Rs. 45,18 lakhs, showing a small deficit of Rs. 18 lakhs. The revised estimates as now fixed, show a revenue of Rs. 45,19 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 47,68 lakhs, leaving a much larger revenue deficit of Rs. 249 lakhs. Of the new taxation proposals, the Betterment levy, the agricultural Income-tax on Plantations and the revision of Court Fees have yet to come into force. The enhanced sales tax of 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee at a single point on medium mill cloth, has not yet received the assent of the President. The Government of India seem to feel that this levy on an essential article is not wholly justified. I hope the House will join with me in endorsing the point that in a State with a very large handloom output struggling to find a market, medium mill cloth is by no means so essential as to attract the over-riding powers of the Centre. This Legislature did consider all the aspects of the case before imposing this levy on the consumers of this State and let us hope that the Central Government will soon reconsider their stand in the light of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. The enhanced sales tax on fine and superfine mill cloth came into force late in the year and may yield about Rs. 20 lakhs during the rest of the year. Even with this addition, the proceeds from General Sales Tax amount only to Rs. 875 lakhs as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 950 lakhs. The shrinkage in Sales Tax is made up to some extent under Land Revenue which is now expected to be Rs. 636 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 595 lakhs. The favourable seasonal conditions and the new graduated surcharge on larger holdings account for this increase. Other favourable features on the Revenue side are receipts from Electricity, Rs. 257 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 207 lakhs and Forest, Rs. 145 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 110 lakhs. For the first time, we are taking a credit of Rs. 10 lakhs for this year and Rs. 25 lakhs for the next under estate duty levied on commercial and professional wealth. This may prove to

Revised
Estimates,
1954-55.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th February 1955]

be an increasing source of revenue in the future, especially after we extend the provisions of this legislation to landed property also.

“ The substantial increase on the expenditure side of the revised estimate should not cause any surprise. We have expanded the Development services during the course of the year. The Education budget alone has gone up by Rs. 61 lakhs from Rs. 854 lakhs to Rs. 915 lakhs. Civil Works have registered an increase of Rs. 94 lakhs mostly on roads and to some extent on water-supply and drainage schemes. We have also covered new areas with the National Extension Services, after the budget was framed.

“ The capital expenditure for the year is expected to be Rs. 13.51 lakhs as against the previous estimate of Rs. 12.62 lakhs. The increase has been substantial under rural electrification. There has been larger outlay under loans and advances also, mainly to Municipalities on Urban Water Supply Schemes. The loans expected from the Centre under different heads amount to Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The year is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 367 lakhs.

Budget
Estimates,
1955-56.

“ 15. The Budget Estimates for 1955-56 anticipate a revenue of Rs. 46.27 lakhs on existing taxation and an expenditure of Rs. 49.58 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 331 lakhs. Provision has been made for 261 new schemes as per the detailed list appended to the Budget Memorandum, including the school-fee concessions and the special grant to Local Bodies referred to earlier. The present estimates are on the assumption that seasonal conditions will be normal, that Land Revenue will come in without material default and that no large outlay will be called for on distress relief measures. Receipts under Sales Tax have been fixed at Rs. 920 lakhs, taking credit for Rs. 40 lakhs from the increased sales tax on fine and superfine cloth and Rs. 25 lakhs as additional receipts due to the improved seasonal factor. In view of the rapid expansion of our power grid, the net revenue from electricity schemes is expected to be Rs. 320 lakhs as against Rs. 257 lakhs in the current year. Under Motor Spirit Taxation, the receipts are falling, but this is largely due to the change over of transport vehicles from petrol to diesel. The other items of revenue do not call for any special comments.

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“ On the expenditure side, there is all round expansion in all the welfare departments, the broad lines of which I have referred to earlier. The provision for the welfare of Harijans and Backward Classes has been stepped up and is now expected to be about Rs. 110 lakhs. A provision of about Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for improvements to our hospitals and increase in bed strength. A concession made to Government servants is the liberalisation of their leave rules. Government servants governed by the Madras Leave Rules will be allowed to accumulate leave up to 120 days as against 90 days and their leave salary will be reckoned on the average pay for the 12 months instead of for the past 36 months. Stenographers will be permitted to draw their special allowance during the leave period also. It is difficult to reckon the cost of these concessions but it may be substantial in the long run. There is an apparent increase under Police expenditure from Rs. 463 lakhs to Rs. 486 lakhs, but this is due to the transfer of the Prohibition staff from the Board of Revenue to the Police Department and involves no real increase. There is corresponding reduction under the Excise Department where the expenditure was shown before.

“ The anticipated capital expenditure for the year is Rs. 20,60 lakhs, made up of Rs. 746 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs. 11,40 lakhs on Electricity and Rs. 174 lakhs on buildings, transport, industries and as compensation to Zamindars. There is a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs for the construction of quarters for policemen in the City and mufassal. This is part of a long-term programme costing about Rs. 4 crores on which we have sought Central assistance. If that is forthcoming, we may hope to accelerate the pace of this programme, so that the policemen all over the State can soon be housed in reasonable living conditions. Other building provision includes allotments of Rs. 12 lakhs for basic training schools and Rs. 2 lakhs for further extensions to the Todhunternagar Government Servants' colony. It has been decided to strengthen the City transport with another batch of 50 heavy diesel buses, for which a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made. We have been negotiating with the Andhra Government on the division of the shares worth Rs. 102 lakhs in the Industrial Investment Corporation, which was serving the Composite State.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th February 1955]

The Andhra Government are likely to take over the investments of the Corporation amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs in that area towards their portion of the share capital worth about Rs. 36 lakhs and we may have to pay them the balance in cash. Pending a satisfactory settlement which is now in sight, a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is being made in the budget.

“ Under Loans and Advances, the anticipated outlay is Rs. 612 lakhs. This sum includes a provision of Rs. 190 lakhs to Local Bodies for Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes referred to earlier. Recoveries during the year are expected to be Rs. 255 lakhs, leaving a net outlay of Rs. 357 lakhs.

New
taxation
proposals.

“ 16. With our enormous commitments on the capital side and our fast growing needs on Welfare Services, we cannot leave the large revenue deficit of Rs. 331 lakhs uncovered, especially after a run of deficit budgets. The new taxation measures, namely, the Agricultural Income-tax on Plantations, the Betterment levy and the Revision of Court Fees may bring in about Rs. 50 lakhs during the Budget year and this may reduce the deficit to Rs. 281 lakhs.

“ It is now proposed to levy a flat surcharge of 2 annas in the Rupee on Land Revenue on all lands, wet, dry and garden and on all water rates. The amount of this surcharge will not be taken into consideration for reckoning the special levy on larger holdings under Act XIX of 1954. This measure will yield about Rs. 75 lakhs and will go towards the grant of Rs. 75 lakhs proposed earlier for augmenting the revenues of Local Bodies. In the present state of our finances, we could not have proposed this new grant without raising the necessary sum by additional taxation. In view of the improved seasonal conditions and the low incidence of Land Revenue compared with pre-war conditions, the Government feel that this new levy may not prove unduly burdensome.

“ Excepting superior cigarettes and cigars which are taxed separately under Act IV of 1953, tobacco and its derivatives are now exempt from the sales-tax. In a State where practically every commodity including foodstuffs and cloth are subject to sales-tax, there is no justification for exempting tobacco. We were taxing tobacco till about 1944, when it was given up in lieu of the compensation offered by the

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Centre. Now that the Central subvention has been stopped, the Government consider that tobacco and all its derivatives excepting superior manufactured tobacco which is being taxed at a higher rate under Act IV of 1953, should be subject to the general sales-tax as any other consumer goods. Cigarettes costing less than 3 pies each, will be taxed at 5 per cent of turnover at one single point and will thereafter be exempted from the General Sales-Tax now proposed. These measures may bring in about Rs. 50 lakhs in the Budget year.

“ In the last budget, we gave exemption from sales-tax to certain perishable commodities like meat, fish and vegetables. On the same principle, it is now proposed to grant exemption from sales-tax to onions, potatoes, betel leaves and plantain leaves. Co-operative Societies producing palm gur will be exempted from sales-tax on their sales of palm gur. Sales by Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies of such articles as carpets, pots, stoneware, brassware, toys, etc., produced by the members of these Societies, will also be exempted from sales-tax. These concessions will cost about Rs. 10 lakhs but may bring in considerable relief to a large number of petty dealers and Co-operative Societies.

“ The net yield of these new taxation measures will be about Rs. 115 lakhs and will further reduce the deficit to Rs. 166 lakhs. It is proposed to leave this deficit uncovered, in the hope that some further measure of assistance is in store for us in the Central budget.

“ 17. Our requirements on the Ways and Means side during the year will be about Rs. 30 crores made up of:—

	RS.	Ways and Means.
	LAKHS.	
Capital Expenditure	20,60	
Net disbursement under Loans and —Advances.	3,57	
Repayment of Debts to the Govern- ment of India and the public ..	3,44	
Revenue Deficit	1,66	
Balance to be kept in the Reserve Bank and Treasuries	50	
	—	
Total	29,77	or Rs. 30
	—	crores in
		round figures.

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As against these requirements, we hope to have an opening cash balance of Rs. 367 lakhs and a net credit within the year of Rs. 212 lakhs under Deposit heads and State Trading Schemes, making a total of Rs. 579 lakhs. The budget assumes that we would be able to get loans from the Centre and the open market to cover our further requirements amounting to about Rs. 24 crores.

Agricultural
prices.

“ 18. I have now covered the budget proposals. It is true that I have made no suggestions to relieve the anxiety prevailing in the districts over the tendency of agricultural prices to fall. All through the post-war years we were faced with enormous food deficits and were struggling to find the resources to subsidize imported foodgrains to bring them within the reach of the poorer sections of the people. A problem of the present nature was not anticipated and there is no ready-made solution. There is now complete freedom of movement for foodgrains in the country and therefore the question should be dealt with by the Centre in close co-operation with all the States. It is not clear yet that the problem is other than seasonal and that the prices may not look up again, as the stocks move out of the producing centres to the deficit areas. To the extent the fall in prices is due to better season and larger crop outturn, we should welcome the present trend. Some little fall in agricultural prices and the consequent reduction in the cost of living is good for the Urban dweller and for our export trade. One means by which the Government can push up agricultural prices is by increased spending in the public sector and thereby placing new purchasing power in the hands of the people, and I am sure the Union Finance Minister is considering this question in all its aspects. I think on the whole we should not get unduly alarmed and hazard opinions on inadequate economic data, but watch the present trend for a little longer.

Second
Five-Year
Plan.

“ 19. Hon'ble Members may like to know the intentions of the Government on the second Five-Year Plan which is now under consideration. The Planning Commission have yet to issue the broad directives for this Plan, but on present indications, it seems safe to assume that the second Plan can be double the size of the current one. The emphasis which we laid in the first Plan on large irrigation

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and electricity works was indeed very necessary for the rapid economic development of the country. But this meant that we did not have resources to cover larger tracts of the countryside with tangible benefits from the Plan. The second Plan should provide certain basic requirements of the people of all villages like primary education, drinking water-supply, rural communications, agricultural facilities, rural industries, medical assistance, etc. The success of any Plan will depend largely on the willing co-operation of the people. In order to ensure this, the wishes of the people and the extent to which they are willing to assist in the endeavour with money and labour, should be ascertained in a general way. The State is too large a unit for planning of this detailed magnitude and therefore, the new Plan should be prepared for each district under the direction of the District Collector in consultation with an advisory body. Large development works which cannot be planned at the district level, will be broken up into their component parts according to the outlay in each district and added on to the district Plans, to make up the total plan for each district. In areas served by Community Projects and National Extension Services, a machinery for ascertaining local opinion already exists, but this has to be built up in other areas. The Plan to be realistic, must be kept within financial bounds. Therefore, the work of the district planning bodies should be carefully supervised and co-ordinated with the work of the various nation-building departments. For this purpose, the Government have recently appointed a senior officer as Development Commissioner who will tour the districts, set up the necessary planning machinery at the district and village level and be in overall charge of the framing and implementation of the Plan. It is yet too early to give any indication of the size of the district plan, but it may not be unrealistic, if the outlay expected of the Government over the villagers' basic needs in each district, is of the order of Rs. 2 to 3 crores for the five-year period. To this sum will be added the villagers' contribution in cash and kind and the portion of the outlay on larger works planned at the State and Central level, and we may arrive at Total District Plans of the size of Rs. 10 to 15 crores. Let us hope

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that the outlay of this magnitude over a period of five years will make a visible impression on the economy of our countryside.

“ The targets for the new Plan under the various nation-building departments are getting ready. On electricity, our target is to accelerate rural electrification to cover at least 1,000 villages per year. Large blocks of additional power will be required for this purpose and therefore, the Periyar and the Kundah Hydro-electric projects should be completed soon. The large quantities of seasonal power which we could generate during the irrigation season should be firmed up by a big thermal plant based on Neiveli lignite. The plan for the electricity department may run up to about Rs. 80 crores. On the side of Irrigation, we are almost at the end of our resources in respect of dependable water sources. A few medium-sized works like the Kattalai and Pullambadi channel schemes in Tiruchirappalli, the Thoppiar scheme in Salem, the Kanhirapuzha scheme in Malabar and a few others are being considered. The main emphasis of our irrigation programme should be on a large number of small works wherever water is available, on the renovation of the existing tank system, and also on tapping the underground water resources, where conditions are favourable. We may hope to spend about Rs. 100 to 150 lakhs on these minor works in each year of the Plan period. A target of about Rs. 25 crores is all that we can hope to reach on irrigation during the period. In the field of agriculture and rural development, we may extend the National Extension Service over the whole State early in the Plan period. This ameliorative measure coupled with the villagers' programme already mentioned, should bring in a fair measure of prosperity and contentment to our rural masses. Regarding Industries, the Lignite project is well in sight as a Central enterprise. The possibility of using lignite for a steel Plant is still being examined. We are also pressing speculations. For rapid industrial development and for providing employment opportunities to the rural South and let us hope something will come out of these for the location of Heavy Electrical Industry in the masses, we must necessarily turn to small-scale and cottage industries, well dispersed in the countryside. Even with the recent stress on the socialization of the means of production, this is a field where private

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enterprise has to play a considerable part. The primary function of the State in this field can only be to create conditions under which local initiative can play its full part. Our rural electrification programme will certainly help, but we have to think in a large way, how the necessary climate can be produced in quick time. The Planning bodies which we propose to set up in the districts may give us useful suggestions as to the kind of small industries which could be started in their areas. The industries selected must be capable of absorbing the spare time of agriculturists in between the crop seasons. The State may assist with technicians, capital and marketing facilities. The Government are now considering how the rules governing State Aid to Industries may be liberalized even at some measure of risk. We may set up industrial Co-operatives under Government supervision to manufacture articles of common use such as agricultural implements and household utensils. We may also start Industrial workshops in every district with a view to train skilled craftsmen like blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, cobblers and other skilled workers to be absorbed in rural industries. Hon'ble Members are aware of the steps now being taken to stabilize the handloom industry. The Government's efforts have been mainly towards enrolling weavers into the co-operative fold, effecting improvements in their technique and ensuring them a reasonably protected internal market. The new plan should provide for a further intensification of these efforts, so that this major cottage industry could be placed on a stable basis. It is true that we have not been able to do much so far, in the field of small-scale and cottage industries and I shall welcome suggestions from Hon'ble Members as to how and where we should begin.

“ The broad outlines of the second Plan may be expected to take shape by October, and the House will have an opportunity of discussing them before the proposals are finalized and forwarded to the Planning Commission. Meanwhile, Hon'ble Members have a part to play by helping to mobilize opinion in the villages of their respective constituencies, and I hope all Members will join in this task with enthusiasm.

“ 20. Before I conclude, let me place on record our deep gratitude to the Union Finance Minister

Conclusion.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th February 1955]

and the Members of the Planning Commission for the advice and consistent support they have extended to us during the year in all our financial difficulties. I should be failing in my duty if I do not mention the good work done by the Finance Secretary Sri T. A. Varghese (Applause) and his assistants in the department. Let us offer our grateful thanks and appreciation to all of them.

“ With these observations, Sir, I present the Budget Estimates for 1955-56 for consideration and acceptance by the House.” (Loud applause.)

MR. SPEAKER:—I now adjourn the House till 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 28th February 1955.”

The House then adjourned.



APPENDIX I.

[The figures for the years 1938-39 to 1952-53 relate to the Composite Madras State and the figures for the subsequent period relate to the Present Madras State. The actuals for 1953-54 (First six months) which are not given here will be found in the Budget Memorandum.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

A. REVENUE.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.		Budget Estimate, 1955-6.
										Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,88.75	80.50	1,79.46	1,66.49	1,88.59
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	22.50	4,48.05	5,35.32	8,42.22	8,23.32	8,29.15	9,15.43	9,42.44	3,06.76	5,58.11	5,67.38	5,50.00
Estate Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.51	24.72
Land Revenue—												
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	7,00.78	8,53.19	8,08.42	7,68.79	9,12.09	9,50.71	9,20.58	8,70.85	4,45.70	5,95.00	6,36.30	6,36.35
Excise	3,72.23	14,67.99	10,69.18	3,66.54	58.82	55.28	40.74	47.26	12.42	21.04	24.89	24.49
Stamps	1,73.37	4,37.74	3,35.92	4,05.57	4,32.63	4,88.49	4,54.27	4,51.88	1,49.59	3,00.00	3,00.12	3,10.02
Forest	45.63	1,61.39	1,82.81	1,59.57	1,66.70	1,83.56	2,08.92	1,58.17	57.19	1,10.40	1,44.93	1,34.91
Registration	32.70	75.96	78.90	86.55	95.47	1,07.97	1,09.59	1,01.03	27.64	80.00	61.53	61.52
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	81.22	1,31.11	1,66.64	1,97.45	3,00.73	3,48.74	3,30.14	4,25.95	1,69.11	3,40.00	3,48.51	3,49.01
Other taxes and duties—												
General Sales Tax ..	..	6,95.90	8,31.26	13,03.01	15,24.35	15,86.87	15,59.10	13,23.18	4,12.46	9,50.00	8,75.00	9,20.00
Other Items	3.19	1,49.38	1,98.52	2,29.32	2,85.54	3,08.61	3,62.50	3,78.67	1,22.08	2,64.60	2,46.79	2,45.55
Total	3.19	8,45.28	10,29.78	15,32.33	18,09.89	18,95.48	19,21.60	17,01.85	5,34.54	12,14.60	11,21.79	11,65.55
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts * ..	6.31	12.82	11.88	12.06	13.78	14.20	10.11	15.62	3.05	4.73	5.94	5.71
Deduct—Working expenses.	— 38.39	— 79.38	— 91.08	— 1,03.44	— 1,17.86	— 1,14.94	— 1,20.39	— 1,65.55	— 2.90	— 38.37	— 51.16	— 51.91
Net receipts	— 32.08	— 66.56	— 79.20	— 91.38	— 1,04.08	— 1,00.65	— 1,10.28	— 1,50.03	0.15	— 33.64	— 45.22	— 46.20

* Excludes land revenue.

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APPENDIX

47

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads. (1)	1933-9.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.		Budget Estimate, 1955-6.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts * ..	1.99	3.02	2.80	3.09	4.23	4.54	3.30	3.31	0.90	2.01	2.07	1.99
Interest	19.73	1,24.43	79.95	93.72	91.73	77.07	52.22	19.24	23.03	40.77	48.26	45.23
Administration of Justice.	15.39	48.02	72.51	73.12	80.99	84.55	84.48	78.25	20.47	52.75	43.94	44.00
Jails and Convict Settlements.	5.98	13.93	13.21	15.99	22.05	20.98	26.67	31.97	8.48	26.87	24.80	24.95
Police	5.66	15.76	13.79	19.51	27.28	26.86	29.32	23.74	8.16	15.08	15.95	16.14
Ports and Pilotage ..	44.07	..	— 47.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	8.35	27.58	32.63	30.29	42.54	31.90	54.23	33.71	16.61	40.00	71.57	77.39
Medical	10.25	17.81	20.35	23.33	23.03	27.07	26.34	24.67	10.11	18.61	20.53	20.58
Public Health	2.59	5.95	5.49	7.79	6.34	7.55	9.01	7.79	1.84	5.55	7.76	9.11
Agriculture	3.12	30.05	22.64	23.86	35.30	1,18.24	1,16.60	(a) 1,35.23	43.08	(a) 1,08.16	(a) 99.52	(a) 93.82
Veterinary	1.02	3.62	2.73	3.50	5.30	5.93	7.36	8.83	2.57	4.66	6.61	6.00
Co-operation	4.18	7.68	8.89	12.28	13.82	26.45	18.83	22.74	7.25	28.05	55.00	19.30
Industries	13.85	60.96	72.49	75.81	77.82	1,20.39	1,19.73	1,07.95	40.97	1,20.36	98.84	1,11.70
Miscellaneous depart- ments.	7.62	15.01	17.14	20.68	25.64	42.61	41.83	48.76	23.92	32.87	45.63	44.59
Civil Works	25.12	66.31	1,11.25	86.34	1,15.54	1,06.47	1,07.24	1,43.38	36.90	70.27	1,01.63	1,33.07
Receipts from Electri- city Schemes (Gross).	42.51	1,25.14	1,83.89	2,71.22	3,21.41	3,77.61	4,71.20	5,16.76	2,55.42	5,25.92	5,89.80	6,44.60
Deduct—Working ex- penses.	— 24.81	— 72.24	— 1,21.93	— 1,86.10	— 2,20.19	— 2,33.13	— 3,47.88	— 4,12.09	— 1,35.25	— 3,18.76	— 3,33.25	— 3,24.70
Net receipts	17.70	52.90	61.96	85.12	1,01.22	1,44.48	1,23.32	1,04.67	1,20.17	2,07.16	2,56.55	3,19.90
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	2.88	6.46	7.39	4.80	5.07	5.96	5.90	6.35	1.87	3.10	11.72	11.08
Stationery and Print- ing.	3.96	13.04	13.75	13.44	33.67	16.90	19.54	14.79	4.72	18.84	14.66	13.97

Miscellaneous—

Gross Receipts from Bus Service (b).	..	..	23-35	95-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items ..	14-58	87-53	93-54	92-40	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	(c) 1,02-92	1,80-37	84-73	67-08
Total ..	14-58	87-53	1,16-89	1,88-28	1,39-22	1,65-52	1,04-42	92-14	1,03-92	1,80-37	84-73	67-08
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes —Gross Receipts (c).	..	..	..	..	1,04-06	1,16-68	1,18-87	1,24-95	67-84	1,43-14	1,41-17	1,43-79
Working expenses (c)	..	..	..	..	91-87	1,00-84	1,10-20	1,20-37	59-50	1,25-95	1,18-30	1,22-93
Net receipts ..	..	..	..	..	12-19	15-84	8-67	4-58	7-84	17-19	22-87	20-86
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-00	8-61	95	0-40	3-00	3-00
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0-27	0-14	0-10	0-21	0-22	0-20	0-25	0-38	81	0-13	1-14	1-13
Extraordinary Receipts.	..	2,36-47	2,98-05	2,79-25	3,26-22	2-69	1,13-62	74-05	29-80	1,01-66	69-19	11-55
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	5,06-00	..	5-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts from Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works (d).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77-52	1,37-63
Civil Defence ..	..	7-22	15-45	0-47	0-40	0-41	4-59	1-02	..	..	..	..
Estimated receipts from new taxation measures.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40-00	..	1,65-00
Grand total ..	16,13-45	57,05-02	50,70-15	53,33-52	55,39-49	58,16-34	59,38-50	58,42-82	23,01-97	44,99-83	45,18-72	47,92-07

* Excludes land revenue.

(a) Includes fishery receipts which were shown under "Industries" in previous years.

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous."

(d) The receipts were shown under other heads "Miscellaneous" and "Extraordinary Receipts" up to the end of 1953-4 and in the Budget Estimate, 1954-5.

(e) Includes Rs. 69-56 lakhs transferred from the Contingency Fund in accordance with Act II of 1954.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads.	1938-9.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.		Budget Estimate, 1955-6.
										Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue ..	25'36	27'12	28'98	37'44	40'42	46'10	84'52	84'33	37'69	76'42	83'24	82'44
Excise	32'18	53'09	59'44	69'04	77'24	79'79	84'86	80'47	19'23	41'09	37'52	6'10
Stamps	4'72	18'23	21'04	21'16	23'05	25'25	24'10	25'13	7'60	13'84	12'95	12'95
Forest	40'17	80'15	86'29	79'10	79'26	74'81	80'35	90'34	29'76	63'72	65'95	67'63
Registration	29'13	43'75	48'62	51'86	50'83	52'19	53'57	54'01	16'28	39'44	39'06	40'14
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—												
Payment to local bodies.	72'77	75'89	90'81	95'56	90'27	90'34	90'89	92'89	34'82	65'69	67'91	67'05
Other departmental expenditure.	2'29	4'78	5'66	6'11	6'59	8'50	9'89	11'13	4'10	8'82	9'11	9'33
Other taxes and duties—												
Payment to local bodies.	..	43'51	57'80	83'79	97'72	1,01'94	1,12'48	1,06'22	29'63	63'73	61'61	60'69
Other departmental expenditure.	64	25'21	29'23	35'68	43'03	45'45	48'83	52'91	18'44	40'22	43'29	43'68
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	87'56	91'23	95'71	1,04'15	1,19'15	1,42'21	1,75'31	2,17'97	62'65	1,54'37	1,43'73	1,71'64
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	39'09	93'94	1,28'06	1,43'57	1,49'42	1,43'25	1,45'83	1,68'29	54'37	86'37	97'95	93'81
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1'25	0'63	2'60	4'07	5'80	3'29	0'61	24	..	..	..	..
Interest on debt and other obligations.	53'64	78'52	81'96	1,00'04	1,09'39	1,23'66	1,45'66	2,04'39	98'80	1,95'00	1,98'21	2,23'38
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	— 1,07'54	— 1,31'53	— 1,47'82	— 1,73'58	— 2,13'18	— 2,65'54	— 3,33'49	— 4,19'45	— 1,44'78	— 3,49'31	— 3,41'77	— 4,14'77
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	— 49'00	— 53'01	— 65'86	— 73'54	— 1,03'79	— 1,41'88	— 1,87'83	— 2,15'06	— 45'98	— 1,54'31	— 1,43'56	— 1,91'39

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	5'13	57'00	1,42'78	69'68	75'47	75'68	1,02'30	1,06'01	23'23	62'00	46'28	45'05
General administration.	2,76'76	6,13'86	5,60'40	5,82'05	6,28'32	6,54'90	7,41'34	7,24'47	2,05'38	4,86'87	4,66'10	3,92'59
Administration of Justice.	90'63	1,42'42	1,45'64	1,50'03	1,58'34	1,65'56	1,76'09	1,84'47	54'86	1,28'23	1,19'29	1,27'66
Jails and convict settlements.	23'22	65'78	79'63	1,10'22	1,18'52	1,20'37	1,33'85	1,42'68	52'07	1,01'83	98'97	99'47
Police	1,60'96	4,05'71	4,64'81	6,51'97	6,89'89	6,98'89	7,37'42	7,16'88	2,03'41	4,50'42	4,63'40	4,86'85
Ports and Pilotage ..	..	4'56	..	0'01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments.	0'96	1'21	1'37	1'52	1'58	1'64	2'45	2'31	'99	2'32	2'35	2'31
Education	2,61'98	5,90'27	7,03'70	8,85'94	9,58'41	10,42'65	11,01'10	11,96'02	5,23'20	8,54'28	9,14'96	10,19'62
Medical	98'14	2,15'93	2,38'50	2,76'54	2,96'18	3,14'87	3,53'12	3,80'34	1,39'56	2,93'66	2,68'76	3,13'89
Public Health ..	26'57	87'32 (a)	1,90'55	90'54 (b)	1,14'42	1,04'06	1,65'11	2,05'71	43'87	91'18	88'88	1,27'28
Agriculture	20'02	1,05'74	1,16'93	1,26'74	1,82'74	2,75'35	3,16'49	2,60'07	75'59 (c)	2,22'86 (c)	2,02'34 (c)	1,67'24
Veterinary	12'85	26'95	31'81	40'58	49'67	56'69	62'98	60'63	17'37	35'66	41'67	44'06
Co-operation ..	13'82	44'33	42'69	53'41	73'64	76'48	76'39	77'81	23'29	62'49	95'18	56'74
Industries	27'54	96'60	1 12'71	1,20'30	1,29'00	1,57'46	2,01'67	1,87'93	79'32	1,75'44	1,64'92	1,49'07
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	..	..	0'02	0'06	0'32	0'25	0'89	'30	'59	..	'04	'42
Aviation	..	..	..	..	0'59	'75	'43	'35	'24	'40	'46	'50
Miscellaneous departments (d).	21'11	87'50	1,19'82	1,15'55	1,31'99	1,49'34	1,67'29	1,72'77	94'30	1,66'30	1,86'86	1,91'11
Civil Works	1,19'70	3,97'72	4,66'09	5,88'84	7,30'05	8,27'83	7,62'56	9,34'46	2,34'48	3,76'34	4,69'71	5,21'73
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18'92	39'45	49'92	66'02	87'41	1,14'36	1,48'81	1,89'00	77'15	1,84'38	1,88'06	2,31'81
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	2'32	2'92	0'11	— 0'34	8'47	3'22	5'87	'75	3'27	— '98	— 1'27

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	1936-7.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4 (Second six months).	1954-5.		Budget Estimate, 1955-6.
										Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Famine	16.04	20.38	8.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.86	51.56	16.24	6.00	8.68	6.60
Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers.	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.48	.48	1.01	1.51	1.01
Superannuation allow- ances and Pensions.	97.12	1,43.30	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,96.75	2,00.25	73.14	1,33.68	1,46.76	1,49.05
Commutation of pensions.	..	2.68	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	17.47	5.33	11.71	12.98	12.35
Stationery and Printing.	27.07	51.66	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	55.01	54.18	78.93	65.73

(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-Supply Fund.

(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries department, previously shown under "Industries".

(d) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below :—

Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare in- cluding concessions to Backward classes.	..	35.29	41.38	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	1,33.95	82.40	90.40	1,04.38	1,09.31
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	— 1.81	— 4.10	— 18.44	— 36.46	— 52.70	— 61.36	.	.	.	.
Net amount ..	..	35.29	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	70.77	72.59	62.51	90.40	1,04.38	1,09.31

* As the amount in the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund had been practically exhausted, the entire expenditure on Harijan Uplift is being met from the general revenues from 1953-4.

Miscellaneous—

Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	..	12'44	90'31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items	..	4'39	5,21'98	1,06'86	1,33'24	43'58	29'76	26'58	26'27	(f) 85'51	14'29	16'71	95'36
Extraordinary charges—													
Net outlay on State Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	12,20'77	— 16'04	2,03'63	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Other Items	..	..	2,15'90	1,84'53	78'61	1,13'41	1,06'29	99'99	70'13	11'11	27'79	17'95	9'66
Total	..	..	14,36'67	1,68'49	2,82'24	1,13'41	1,06'29	99'99	70'13	11'11	27'79	17'95	9'66
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34'38	10'37	66'88	1,18'31	1,78'32
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	4,90'00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	..	38'79	20'29	1'17	0'72	0'45	0'05	0'08	..	0'01	..	..
Grand total	..	16,09'72	57,04'65	50,69'93	53,33'42	55,54'01	59,45'21	64,34'96	68,40'71	23,75'41	45,17'88	47,67'79	49,58'18
Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).	+	3'72	+ 0'37	+ 0'22	+ 0'10	+ 35'48	- 1,28'87	- 4,96'46	- 9,98'39	- 73'44	- 18'05	- 2,40'07	- 1,66'11

(e) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are: -4,49'11 1,38'13 2,54'38 10,56'06 4,58'06 - 67'64 - 5,42'57 - 54'22

(f) Includes Rs. 75'00 lakhs transferred to the Contingency Fund.

• Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

APPENDIX II.

[The figures for the years 1946-47 to 1953-54 (first six months) relate to the Composite Madras State and the figures for the subsequent period relate to the present Madras State.]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		Total. 1946-7 to 1953-4.	1954-5.		Budget Estimate, 1955-6.
							(First six months.)	(Second six months.)		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
							RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.												
Lower Bhavani Project	9,96-00	31-23	1,62-05	2,55-99	2,70-20	2,35-76	51-00	4-04	10,10-27	8-61	11-09	6-65
Mettur Canals Scheme.	2,67-00	..	5-07	13-39	28-68	27-38	10-00	18-77	1,03-29	81-90	48-30	29-87
Malampuzha Project ..	4,42-00	..	18-40	60-93	87-82	95-35	31-61	42-15	3,36-26	77-05	68-73	24-22
Manimuthar Project ..	3,98-00	..	..	6-09	21-13	51-44	38-60	70-02	1,87-28	1,58-34	1,12-07	1,25-35
Aranjar Project ..	1,04-00	..	..	..	0-93	7-19	4-22	4-17	16-51	31-36	14-77	49-54
Walayar Project ..	1,00-00	..	..	..	0-20	0-24	4-12	20-56	25-12	51-99	48-25	39-46
Mangalam Project ..	85-00	..	..	..	0-37	1-25	1-10	7-65	10-37	21-78	21-51	35-25
Amaravathi Project ..	2,97-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-14	4-14	46-35	43-00	98-41
Vaigal Reservoir Project.	3,00-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	59	36-60	35-92	68-39
Sathanur Project ..	2,89-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-85	1,01-50
Krishnagiri Project ..	1,84-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-00	40-00
Works under the special minor irrigation programme including Tank Improvement Scheme.	..	..	..	1,05-53	85-63	98-35	13-46	14-68	3,17-65	81-82	75-46	1,25-00
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	(a)	32-00	19-91	62-72	83-60	68-48	12-92	4-18	2,75-40	12-37	1-90	2-25
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	..	3,95-63	2,71-30	2,57-34	3,70-84	4,27-66	1,51-20	(b)	18,73-97	(b)	(b)	(b)
Pro-rata charges on Establishments and Tools and Plant.	..	8-26	1-75	7-07	5-40	3-25	3-12	1-86	30-71	0-29	56	03
Transfer from the Deposit Account of Procurement Bonus given by the Government of India.	..	..	..	1,06-57	..	..	..	..	1,06-57	..	..	..
Total	..	4,67-12	4,78-48	6,62-49	9,54-80	10,16-30	3,21-35	1,84-45	40,84-99	6,08-46	4,95-41	7,45-92

(a) Consists of several works some of which have been completed, while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

(b) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,29.31	64.68	74.72	67.51	8.76	10.92	0.29	3,56.19	3.13	19.58	12.39
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,33.19	82.01	1,18.98	91.49	1,35.21	1,03.34	96.88	7,61.10	2,04.86	2,27.38	1,87.39
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,48.92	65.49	1,01.82	1,00.18	74.76	46.27	35.23	5,72.67	1,00.80	1,66.94	3,43.37
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.	1,07.72	66.09	58.97	68.07	99.22	32.96	42.43	4,75.46	85.42	1,35.06	1,58.71
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	10,48.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	17.09	1,09.17
Madras-Thermal Electric System.	2,14.83	84.40	1,76.78	1,07.31	1,25.35	73.34	64.22	8,46.23	68.73	1,44.43	2,71.40
Other Minor Schemes.	6.12	6.67	31.68	..	17.61	..	..	62.08	..	..	..
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	2,10.07	1,94.51	1,74.50	3,71.43	3,10.75	3,07.82	(a)	15,69.08	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	..	..	..	86	17.60	0.01	— 53.41	— 34.94	2.62	2.74	57.62
Total	..	9,50.16	5,63.85	7,37.45	8,06.85	7,89.26	5,74.66	1,85.64	46,07.87	4,95.56	7,13.22
											11,40.05

(a) Does not relate to the present Madras State.

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Cinchona Plantations.	44.98	21.52	12.44	8.53	8.04	..	2.89	98.40	3.08	7.00	3.00
Kerala Soap Institute.	..	..	..	0.04	0.26	0.23	.82	1.35	..	.29	..
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshop.	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..
Fish Liver Oil Industry.	..	.05	0.05	0.20	0.06	..	..	0.36	0.23	.06	.53
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory.	2.95	4.25	3.16	1.30	5.22	0.37	.38	17.63	0.26	.38	.05
Government Silk Filatures.	..	1.36	0.14	2.04	0.73	0.03	.05	4.45	0.50	.59	..

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—cont.

Description of the scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.		Total, 1946-7 to 1953-4.	1954-5.		Budget Estimate 1955-6.
							(First six months.)	(Second six months.)		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES—cont.												
Polytechnics (Buildings and Tools and Plant).	..	..	9.58	2.47	22.25	15.99	3.95	6.97	61.21	5.70	7.69	3.66
Artesian Wells ..	..	..	..	9.80	4.55	2.59	0.34	0.11	17.39	..	..	..
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.	20.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	21.00	..	..	..
Purchase of additional machinery for the Government Press, Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.03
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	51.00	..	..	51.00	..	..	..	..	1,02.00	..	..	20.00
Other Shares ..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..
Ceramic Industry ..	..	..	0.16	..	0.01	1.87	0.90	..	2.96	..	..	..
Andhra Paper Mills ..	25.35	..	..	0.43	..	0.04	0.15	..	26.11	..	..	..
Total ..	1,44.30	..	36.94	82.89	38.16	34.85	6.02	11.22	3,54.38	9.82	16.01	32.32
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.												
Madras City Bus Service.	60.09	..	12.95	8.83	4.82	10.37	9.92	4.48	98.32	29.38	34.20	15.01
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.												
Buildings	53.97	..	61.09	84.51	1,14.42	1,04.75	37.16	28.99	4,84.89	83.54	61.91	1,04.30
F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.												
Advance Compensation and Interim Payments.	..	..	1,32.16	1,17.87	2,03.09	85.18	37.55	10.30	5,86.15	35.00	30.50	22.00

* Does not relate to the present Madras State.

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APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised by the Composite State of Madras, i.e., before the 1st October 1953.

I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount out-standing on 30th September 1953.	Amount out-standing on 31st March 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
September 1937 and ber 1940.	Septem- 3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	0.80	0.59
September 1938	 3% Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	1.42
June 1939	 3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96
September 1942	 3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	1,23.25
September 1943	 3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	1,25.10
August 1944	 3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.95
September 1945	 3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44
September 1946	 2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77
July 1950	 3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25
September 1951	 3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952	 4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953	 4% Loan, 1963	10,33.04	10,33.04	10,33.04
	Total, I	39,03.32	34,54.06	34,40.07

NOTE.—The figures relating to the 4 per cent Loan, 1963 are not final, as some treasuries have not yet reconciled their figures with those of the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank.

[26th February 1955]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1954.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- (1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937). 7,56.71 3,11.89 3,09.14 The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs

on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan and made repayable by 1941-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--|
| 1947-48 | 6,00.00 | 6,00.00 | } These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case. |
| 1948-49 | 3,00.00 | 3,00.00 | |

1950-51—

Fisheries Programme—

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|----|---|
| For giving a loan to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society. | 1.33 | .. | .. | } As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in October 1951. |
| | | | | |

- | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Tractor Reclamation. | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | } Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years. |
| Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase. | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | |
| Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase. | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | |
| P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes. | 45.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | } Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years. |
| Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation. | 10.00 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | } The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952. |
| | | | | |

1951-52—

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|----|---|
| Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots. | 1,00.00 | .. | .. | } This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952. |
| | | | | |

26th February 1955]

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1954.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1951-52—cont.				
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6.00.00	6.00.00	6.00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum is to be paid.
P.W. D. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	20.62	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	8.23	7.44	
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00	11.89	10.74	
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	7.43	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53
1952-53—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1.00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects.	7.34.00	7.34.00	7.34.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first two years 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is to be paid.

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When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1954.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

To finance famine relief expenditure.	2,00.00	2,00.00	1,83.34	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2.26	2.01	2.01	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum. (Payment due in July every year.)
P.W.D. Irrigation Schemes.	21.00	21.00	19.96	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
River pumping schemes.	9.00	0.50	0.46	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation.	17.58	11.00	10.08	
Supply of oil engines and electric motors.	36.75	25.59	23.46	
Lift irrigation schemes.	4.50	0.96	0.88	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2.60	2.60	1.32	Repayable with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15.26	15.26	13.99	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	25.00	25.00	25.00	Do. (Annuity commences in March 1955.)
Scheme for urban compost.	3.52	..	..	Repaid in June 1953, as it was not utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
Loan for Community Projects — Thulabhaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1.00	1.00	0.81	Repayable with interest at 3.5/8 per cent in five annual equated instalments.
Loan for being re-lent to the Agriculturists in the Periyar Community Project Area for deepening or digging of Irrigation Wells.	2.97	2.97	2.72	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.

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When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1954.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

Loan for Rehabilitation Schemes—For financing the educational expenditure of displaced students from Pakistan.	0.06	0.06	0.06	Repayable with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments. (Repayment commences in March 1955.)
--	------	------	------	--

Ways and Means Advances.	17,00.00	17,00.00	17,00.00	Terms of repayment have not yet been settled.
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1953-54 (first six months)—

For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Projects.	1,75.00	1,75.00	1,75.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable for the first three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
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Loan for famine relief measures.	60.29	60.29	60.29	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
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Loans for Community Projects.	13.62	13.62	13.62	Repayable in 12 years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Annuity commences only in September 1956.
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Cotton Extension Schemes.	5.00	5.00	..	Repaid with interest at 1½ per cent per annum on 31st March 1954.
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Loan for improvements to the Capital of the Andhra State. (Based on actual expenditure to end of September 1953.)	13.48	13.48	13.48	This is the liability of the Andhra State only.
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Ways and Means Advances.	9,41.53	9,41.53	9,41.53	The terms of repayment have not yet been settled.
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Total, II ..		59,49.46	59,12.38	
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[26th February 1955]

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount. RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817 ..	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III ..	2,52,148 or 2.52 lakhs.

Summary.

	Total outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Total outstanding on 31st March 1954.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Open Market Loans	34,54.06	34,40.07
II. Loans from the Central Govern- ment.	59,49.46	59,12.38
III. Special Irredeemable Loans ..	2.52	2.52
Total ..	94,06.04	93,54.97

* Takes into account payments made by the three Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore.

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*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953.*

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
1953-54 (second six months)—			
For financing the expenditure on Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha, Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar and Mangalam Irrigation Projects.	92.00	92.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
For financing Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	23.00	Special assistance for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. Repayable in 25 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest-free for the first five years (1954-55 to 1958-59).
For the development of Handloom Industry—			
Loan for advancing the share capital of the weavers admitted to the Co-operative Societies.	6.62	3.31	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual equal instalments.
Loan for improving designs and technique.	0.58	..	Interest-free. Repaid in November 1954.
Loan towards working Capital of Co-operative Societies.	27.34	21.19	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments. (A sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh representing the share of the Mysore Government was refunded to the Government of India in 1954-55 in addition to the first instalment of Rs. 5.29 lakhs).
Loan for re-lending to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society for setting up a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Tirunelveli.	10.00	8.14	Repayable in five equated annual instalments with interest at 3-5/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	20.00	19.02	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing from February 1954.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	11.44	10.49	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from February 1954.
Public Works Irrigation Schemes.	2.73	2.60	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

[26th February 1955]

*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
1953-54 (second six months)—cont.			
Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	13.19	12.09	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	4.41	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.
Scheme for the utilization of urban compost.	1.67	1.36	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras Industries Association, Madras, for setting up an emporium.	1.00	0.68	Repayable in three annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel.	0.20	0.20	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56.
For development of Minor Ports.	0.91	0.91	Repayable with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in eighteen equated annual instalments. Interest-free for the first twelve years.
Loan for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the National Extension Service Blocks.	4.48	4.11	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent per annum.
Loan for Community Development Projects.	2.87	2.87	Repayable in twelve years with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Annuity commences in September 1956.
Value of the stock of food- grains, fertilizers, etc., held in the present Madras State on 1st October 1953 (treated as a short-term loan).	3,69.41	..	Repayable with interest at 3 per cent per annum. This is to be adjusted against the value of the surplus stocks of rice sold to the Government of India consequent on decontrol.
1954-55—			
For financing Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar, Mangalam, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects.	2,00.00	2,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1958-59. Interest alone payable during the first three years (1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58).
For Rural Schemes.	1,00.00	1,00.00	Do.

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*B. Loans raised by the present Madras Government on or after
1st October 1953—cont.*

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1955.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
1954-55—cont.			
For financing the Vaigai, Anaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	1,30.00	1,30.00	Special assistance for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. Loan expected to be drawn before 31st March 1955.
Share in National Plan Loan.	5,00.00	5,00.00	Repayable in October 1965. Interest alone payable half-yearly at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes	30.00	30.00	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire Purchase System).	4.60	4.60	Do.
For re-lending to the Corporation of Madras for their City Sewage Utilization Schemes.	16.00	16.00	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	33.00	33.00	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.	3.00	..	Short-term loan. Repayable on or before 31st March 1955.
For re-lending to Small Scale Industries.	3.50	3.50	Repayable with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in nine equated annual instalments commencing from 1955-56.
For re-lending to the National Educational Society for the construction of the Kamala Nehru Hostel.	0.20	0.20	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56.
Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	1,16.80	1,16.80	Repayable with interest at 3 per cent per annum on or before 30th June 1955.
Other items (Loans for Community Development Blocks N.E.S. areas, etc.).	62.90	62.90	Loans expected to be drawn before 31st March 1955 as per Revised Estimate for 1954-55.
Total ..	17,92.04	14,03.38	

[26th February 1955]

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Madras State Five-Year Plan.

Main Heads of Development.

(1)	Provision made in the Five-Year Plan.	Expenditure incurred to end of 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1954-55.	Budget Estimate, 1955-56.	Total of expenditure incurred in the first three years and estimated expenditure for the last two years.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Agriculture and Rural Development—					
A. Agriculture	9,02	5,68	2,23	1,28	9,19
B. Animal Husbandry	56	22	10	15	47
C. Dairying and milk supply	13	9	1	3	13
D. Forests	75	12	6	7	25
E. Co-operation	17	6	4	3	13
F. Fisheries	49	26	6	5	37
G. Rural Development	30	31	7	6	44
Total I	11,42	6,74	2,57	1,67	10,98
II. Major Irrigation and Power projects—					
A. Irrigation projects	20,19	11,17	4,17	6,19	21,53
B. Power projects	30,86	13,37	7,14	11,40	31,91
Total II	51,05	24,54	11,31	17,59	53,44
III. Industry—					
A. Cottage industry	44	36	7	9	52
B. Other industries	1,23	78	19	21	1,18
Total III	1,72	1,14	26	30	1,70

26th February 1955]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON THE SCHEMES
INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN—cont.

Madras State Five-Year Plan—cont.

Main Heads of Development.

(1)	Provision made in the Five-Year Plan.	Expenditure incurred to end of 1953-54.	Revised Estimate, 1954-55.	Budget Estimate, 1955-56.	Total of expenditure incurred in the first three years and estimated expenditure for the last two years.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
IV. Transport (Roads)—					
Highways	3,58	2,15	42	56	3,13
V. Social Services—					
A. Education	4,94	1,54	99	1,43	3,96
B. Medical	2,48	1,72	34	35	2,41
C. Public Health	5,18	2,00	96	2,58	5,54
D. Housing	1,90	1,06	28	27	1,61
E. Amelioration of Backward Classes.	4,16	2,38	1,03	1,08	4,49
Total V	18,66	8,70	3,60	5,71	18,01
Total State Plan—					
I to V	86,43	43,27	18,16	25,83	87,26

NOTE.—The figures for Community Development Projects, etc., which are excluded from the above statements, are as shown below :—

Community Development Projects, National Extension Services and Local Development Works including contributions from the public.	6,41	56	2,82	3,47	6,85
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